FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 5 *8 January 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Mutual Gains From SALT-II Treaty Estimated [(Georgiyev)] AA 1
Heads of USSR, U.S. SALT Delegations Meet 3 Jan AA 2

GENERAL

Weekly 'International Observer's Roundtable' A 1
[Ariyevich, Khokhlov, Shishlin]
Arms Race, Military Spending A 1
Disarmament, Curbing Arms Race A 2
Guadeloupe Summit A 4
U.S.-PRC Normalization A 4
Situation in Iran A 6

UNITED STATES

'Renewed Efforts Toward Progress' Seen in USSR-U.S. Relations B 1
[Shishlin]
Brzezinski Comments on 'Arc of Instability' Decried B 2
Senate Publication 'Not Conducive' to Understanding, Trust B 3
Baker-Led Senate Delegation Arrives in Leningrad B 3
Senators Tour Leningrad B 4
Arrive in Moscow B 4
Report Favors More U.S.-USSR Space Exploration Cooperation B 4
Weak Dollar Aggravates 'Contradictions' in West B 5
[Ablamov]
U.S. Planning Increased Pressure on Trading Partners B 6

CHINA

West Warned of PRC 'Omnivorous Anti-Sovietism' C 1
[Petrov in IZVESTIYA 30 Dec]
PRC Wallposter Supports Friendship With Soviet People C 2
Deng Hopes for Reunification With Taiwan This Year C 3
PRC Surrendered to U.S. on Most Vital Point Over Taiwan C 3
[Mitin]
Peking Supporting Afghan Antirevolutionary Rebels C 3
[Mitin]

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

'Differences' at Guadeloupe Summit Conference Assessed E 1
TASS Report E 1
Glazunov Commentary E 2
Levin Comment E 3
Arms to PRC Issue E 3
UK Jet Sale to PRC Scored [Kalyagin] E 4
West Said 'Playing With Fire' by Arming PRC E 5
[Timoshin]
Swedish Left Party Delegation Arrives For Visit E 6
[PRAVDA 3 Jan]
Received by Ponomarev E 6
PCI's Pecchioli Delivers Moscow Lecture on Italian Situation E 7
Swedish Paper Prints Komissarov on Nuclear-Free Baltic E 7
[cross-reference]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet Media Continue To Comment on Situation in Iran F 1
Bakhtiar Forms New Cabinet F 1
Cabinet Presented to Shah F 1
Cabinet Meeting Held F 1
Demonstrations Against Cabinet F 1
American General Visits Tehran F 2
General Oveysi Leaves for U.S. [Grachev] F 2
Oveysi Wants U.S. To Stage Coup F 3
Danger of U.S. Intervention F 4
U.S. Continues To Support Shah F 5
'CIA Instructed SAVAK' F 5
Iran's Oil 'Plundered' by West [Shevtunov] F 6
Iranians Demonstrate at White House F 7
Strikes, Riots Continue F 7
Anti-U.S. Protest 'Gaining Momentum' F 8
6 Jan Situation Report F 8
7 Jan Situation Report F 10
Israelis Shell Palestinian Refugee Camps in S. Lebanon F 11
'Provocations' Continue F 11
Situation 'Tense' F 11
Israel 'Squeezing' As-Sadat To Gain More Concessions F 11
[Kapralov in IZVESTIYA 3 Jan]
Israel Negative, Egypt Confident on Treaty [Timoshkin] F 12
Egypt's Maneuvers, Deceptions on Palestinians Scored [Doronin] F 14
Yasir 'Arafat Rejects Camp David Accords F 14
Egypt's 1979 Budget To Double Military Expenditure F 15
Iraqi-Palestinian Talks End in Baghdad F 15

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

West Said To Give S. Africa Nuclear Weapons Technology H 1
S. Africa Uses Foreign Mercenaries To Fight in Namibia H 1
ANC: Attempts To Discredit Soviet Stand in Africa 'Futile' H 2
Soviets Address Angolan Cadre Training Courses in Luanda H 2
[Volkov in PRAVDA 24 Dec]
Brezhnev Sends Cyclone Condolences to Mozambique's Machel H 2
[PRAVDA 30 Dec]
Gorbachev Attends Congo Embassy Reception in Moscow H 2
[PRAVDA 30 Dec]

INDOCHINA

Soviet Media Comment on Situation in Cambodia L 1
RED FLAG Slanders SRV [Mitin] L 1
PRC Sending Aid to Cambodia L 1
Hanoi Refutes Claims of Attack L 2
SRV Statement on Conflict L 2
Doronin Denies SRV Invasion L 3
U.S. Accused of Supporting Cambodia L 4
Levchenko Views Struggle L 4
Statement by KNUFNS L 5
Salvation Front's Program L 6
Liberation of Phnom Penh L 7
Kornilov Comments on Liberation L 7
'Defeat for PRC' [Levin] L 8
Moscow: PRC 'Lies' L 9
'Practically Entire Country' Liberated L 10
SRV Foreign Ministry Lodges Protest With PRC Embassy L 10
PRC Claims on Vietnam Territory Connected With 'Blockade' L 10
Soviet Correspondent Assesses SRV Minister's Asian Visit [Krichevskiy] L 11

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. To Continue, Increase Military Presence in Korea M 1
USSR-DPRK Protocol To Increase Use of Najin Port Signed M 1
DPRK Delegation Stops Over in Moscow on Way Home M 2
Growing Japanese Military Appetite Causes 'Grave Concern' M 2
MPR's Tsedenbal Lauds Socialist Community, Hits PRC [PRAVDA 26 Dec] M 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Report Summarizes Republic CP Plenum Discussions [27 Dec] R 1
'Fraternal Assistance' Large in Turkmenian Development R 3

MUTUAL GAINS FROM SALT-II TREATY ESTIMATED

LD060354Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A special group of the House Armed Services Committee has issued a report which claims that a possible SALT-II agreement is not likely to reduce the danger of a nuclear conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States and may in fact give the USSR strategic superiority over the United States. Here is commentary by Radio Moscow's observer, (Yuriy Georgiyev).

Apart from the timing of the report, which was released on the eve of the new year and at a crucially i portant stage in the SALT talks, on the whole it does not seem to strike any new chord. As claimed earlier by the more conservative elements within the United States Congress and military-oriented officials in the United States, the basic drawbacks of a new SALT accord would appear to be giving the Soviets undue advantages in developing their strategic arsenals, thus leaving the United States dangerously exposed to an alleged Soviet military threat.

Obviously meant as a startling argument, the report concludes that, agreement or no agreement, there could still be a fateful miscalculation, a tragic accident or a sheer act of madness that could plunge the world into a nuclear holocaust. On the strength of such pessimistic conclusions, leading members of the special group who prepared the report, Congressmen Charles Wilson and William Dickinson have urged President Carter actually to discard SALT-II as a worthless piece of paper.

Yes, simple as all that. Just forget about the whole thing and sleep on it, but apparently that would be too simple to have any practical value in world politics. For it's commonly acknowledged that the SALT-II agreement, or rather the draft of it which is currently in its final stage of development, is probably one of the most important if not the most important document, in the world today. Also it is one of the most complicated and painstaking to produce.

This is quite understandable because it deals with the relative security of the two major nations of the world. Both have accumulated the greatest amounts of destructive means, sufficient enough to annihilate each other many times over and wipe out the rest of the world in the bargain. Ironically, neither feels more secure as a result of its own arms buildup. That is because any attempt by one nation to tip the so-called balance of terror in its own favor is immediately reciprocated by the other side and the senseless tug-of-war goes on. With each spiral in the arms race, as our weapons systems are getting more and more sophisticated we are speedily approaching that highly critical point where anything can happen. But contrary to the conclusions of the House Armed Services Committee, there is a reasonable and logical alternative to the existing situation, a [word indistinct] by which we can stop the frenzied arms competition which does not yield any advantage to either side, and that is arms control based on mutual agreement. And this is exactly what both sides have attempted to accomplish in the course of the SALT negotiations.

As the Soviet Union and the United States started their SALT rounds, both proceeded from the assumption of mutual goodwill and in a cooperative spirit, which should give impetus to those talks. And if those talks did not always go off all that smoothly it is through no lack of trying, at least on the part of the Soviet Union. This country recognizes the immense problems that we are faced with in the SALT negotiations, occasional instances of misunderstanding and, of course, the very novelty of the experience which has brought together two former cold warriors more used to the eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation than dealing with each other at a conference table.

What this country does not recognize, however, is the occasional attempts by the United States to seek for itself unilateral advantages in those talks and that involves both the ongoing direct arms haggling in Geneva and United States military police elsewhere.

If, for example, on the one hand we are talking arms control and eventually, as expected, arms reduction, and on the other hand we hear Western powers including the United States talk about arms shipments to China we cannot very well sit back and watch. We are bound to question the sincerity of such arms control talk. After all, China has repeatedly professed her animosity towards the Soviet Union and has made preposterous claims to large parts of Soviet territory. And (?flaunting) such claims with Western promises of generous weapons shipments does not make arms control negotiations with Soviet participation a very simple business, you'll agree.

Unfortunately, as was correctly pointed out in the House committee report, there is no way we can exclude a fateful miscalculation that could still plunge the world into a nuclear exchange, SALT agreement or no SALT agreement. Nor can we preclude a tragic accident leading to similar consequences, but then a head-on car collision can be caused by a fateful miscalculation and flying bricks can lead to tragic accidents. Yet no one in his right mind would think of linking his entire life to such remote and unlikely contingencies. Likewise, in the SALT negotiations, neither the Soviet Union nor the United States should have bothered to start them at all if all you anticipate are the above-mentioned mishaps that might conceivably occur under the sun.

Fortunately, both sides, as they started their SALT talks, were obviously in a more optimistic mood than members of the House Armed Services Committee. As a result, SALT-II is set to be nearly complete. It will formally finalize equal overall numbers in our countries' strategic arsenals and will hopefully pave the way for actual reduction in those numbers. It has been estimated that already within the next 5 years, provided we get the SALT-II treaty, the United States alone can divert up to $100 billion to areas other than military. The Soviet Union is likely to gain just as much but to accomplish actual reductions in our weapons systems won't be any monkey business. To borrow from President Kennedy's inaugural address: This may not be accomplished within the terms of the current administration, nor perhaps within our lifetime, but let us begin.

HEADS OF USSR, U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS MEET 3 JAN

LD031237Y Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, January 3, TASS--The heads of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms have met here today.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD071630Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" with "our commentator" Gennadiy Ariyevich; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, international affairs journalist; Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, IZVESTIYA observer]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good day, comrades. Our roundtable meeting today is the first in the new year of 1979, and the turn of the year is a traditional time to reflect on the past and the future and on achievements and intentions. For this reason I suggest to the participants in today's broadcast, international affairs journalist Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and IZVESTIYA observer Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, that we discuss some milestones of the past and the main issues of the present year with respect to the struggle for peace, detente and curbing of the arms race aimed at eventually excluding war from the life of mankind.

Some zealous Atlanticists declared 1978 the year of NATO. But despite their activity, the past year was marked by an expansion of detente. The Belgrade meeting of representatives of 35 countries which participated in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation--despite the efforts of NATO diplomats, on the false pretext of defending human rights, to legalize interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries--confirmed the determination of the peoples of our continent to continue the course begun in Helsinki and to fully implement the provisions of the Final Act. Interstate links were enriched and the materialization of detente continued. Was that not so, Nikolay Vladimirovich? I am addressing my question to Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin.

Arms Race, Military Spending

[Shishlin] The year 1978 certainly left a mixed inheritance to the year 1979. Events in the past year were varied in character. The process of detente certainly advanced. This is shown by the increased economic cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with European capitalist countries. Unfortunately, what has been said does not apply to Soviet-U.S. economic relations.

It is also shown by the intensive links in the cultural sphere and very lively political contacts of the past year.

But nonetheless, the inheritance of 1978 is a mixed one, because in 1978, together with the clear positive tendencies which were given distinct expression in the consistent policy of the Soviet Union--expressed in particular in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's May visit to the FRG and the major decisions taken there; the whole series of meetings in the Crimea last summer and the November conclusions of the Political Consultative Committee, which in point of fact put forward an extensive program of struggle for peace and disarmament on behalf of the Warsaw Pact countries--at the same time, regardless of these facts, negative manifestations were also present.

[Ariyevich] I should like to call attention to the fact that over the past year, as indeed previously, the capitalist West did not submit a single peace proposal. The peace-loving initiatives of the socialist countries were totally ignored.

The arms markets in the Western countries are very active. This military bloc endorsed, in its sessions, the latest program for building up and modernizing armaments and armed forces. It will cost the taxpayers of NATO countries an additional $80 billion.

[Shishlin] Yes, that is certainly so. It must be generally said that the arms race has assumed astronomical proportions in the West. During the current financial year the United States is spending on the order of $130 billion on armaments, and in the past year the Europeans spent $50 billion.

[Ariyevich] Why is this? After all detente provides the opportunity for reducing the amount of arms and armed forces.

[Shishlin] Well, as always, a justification is found--a thoroughly false justification. It is the old myth about a Soviet threat and the legend about some sort of imbalance in the levels of military forces between the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact on the one hand and the North Atlantic bloc on the other.

[Ariyevich] I think it is also important to note the following: Historically it is known that the exploiter classes have repeatedly attempted to escape domestic political problems on the highway of international adventures. In our times, too, those who would like to strengthen their decrepit system by exacerbating the international situation are raising their heads in the imperialist camp.

Their calculations are manysided: To artifically stimulate the economy by injecting military appropriations into it, to stifle the class struggle and to try to iron out interimperialist contradictions. The initiators of such plans are the military-industrial complexes. They are endeavoring to put ever stronger pressure on the ruling circles of the Western states, persistently pushing them on to the slippery path of a position-of-strength policy.

[Shishlin] The fact is that the continuing arms race itself, urged on by the decisions of the Washington and Brussels sessions of NATO that you have been speaking about, is exactly what has really slowed the detente process and has certainly led to what may be termed missed opportunities, although, of course, there was progress in this field as well.

[Ariyevich] On the whole I think this progress can be termed forward progress. In his New Year message UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim noted the considerable contribution of the international community last year toward strengthening peace and security. Waldheim referred to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, at which the Soviet Union put forward an extensive program, as an event of great political significance.

Disarmament, Curbing Arms Race

[Khokhlov] Yes, the present year....

[Ariyevich] Excuse me, but I must introduce you. It is Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, who has joined the discussion.

[Khokhlov] The present year has brought fresh proof of the determination of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community to halt the conveyor-belts of death and to make the relaxation of tension an irreversible process.

Let us take, for instance, the set of peaceful initiatives put forward at the UN General Assembly by the Soviets. Let us recall the Moscow declaration adopted at the November conference of Warsaw Pact states. Every line of it is imbued with concern for filling detente with concrete content and for curbing all types of arms.

Then, on New Year's night in their greetings to their peoples, the supreme party and state organs of the socialist community countries stated their determination to continue the struggle to consolidate peace. The New Year greetings to the Soviet people, for example, stated that: By resolutely rebuffing the aggressive intrigues of imperialists and their henchmen, we will continue to do all that is necessary to secure the peaceful creative toil of Soviet people, to strengthen the community of socialist countries and to consolidate the cause of world peace.

[Ariyevich] The continuation and intensification of the arms race is the main threat to universal peace and to the security of the peoples of the world; and there is at present no more important international political task than stopping the dangerous process of material preparation for war. The human mind and conscience cannot be reconciled to the fact that today enormous sums--$400 billion--are being poured every year into the bottomless barrel of military expenditure and that in peacetime over 25 million people wear military uniform, with an even greater number engaged in manufacturing arms.

[Shishlin] Of course, the problem of stopping the arms race, or perhaps of first limiting and then stopping the arms race, is the key problem of international politics in our time. But, in discussing this problem, one must see that the actual solving of it, the approaches to its solution, contain not only negative elements but also a certain credit balance. The fact remains that the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament that was held last year had as its keynote the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist world. And in fact it was these initiatives which determined the recommendations adopted at the session.

In various directions bilateral and multilateral agreements were concluded which, to some degree, restrain the arms race. That is a substantial credit, particularly since 1979 has inherited from 1978 the talks on limiting strategic arms between the USSR and the United States, which are very close to completion. I should like to emphasize that it is a question of limitation, for the time being, and not of curtailment, of strategic offensive arms. It is a transitional step--a step which undoubtedly demands further steps. And it is to be hoped that the successful completion of those talks will make it possible to switch on the green light for far-reaching decisions in that direction. That direction is undoubtedly the most important and the most pressing, of crucial importance both for the fate of detente and for the fate of peaceful cooperation.

[Ariyevich] The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference held last year established as one of the most important tasks the achievement, as soon as possible, of a radical breakthrough in the talks on stopping the arms race and on disarmament, supporting the specific program of measures submitted by the Soviet Union--an integrated program of measures for disarmament and curbing the arms race.

In 1978 this program was enriched by new, businesslike proposals and gained still more in scale and proportion. Proposals were put forward for the complete cessation of the further quantitative and qualitative growth of the arms and armed forces of states with major military potential, and much else.

A study of this program reveals the conviction that its integral feature is maximum possible good will and a principled desire to work for mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of the principle of mutual security.

I believe it is very important to stress this. There is no type of weapon--especially, no weapon of mass destruction--that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries would not be willing to limit or ban on a mutual basis in agreement with other states, and then end its use.

Guadeloupe Summit

Now it is up to the West. In this context the just-ended unofficial meeting of a select club--the leaders of the United States, Britain, France and the FRG--on Guadeloupe is notable.

[Khokhlov] Incidentally, that meeting has evoked an incredible spate of reactions: You could liken them to an enormous protoplasm in which it is impossible to locate the nucleus. The reason is that the agenda was not clearly formulated; and this vagueness has evidently prompted many Western observers to see the conference as some sort of social event. Despite the absence of a clear-cut agenda, the conclusion can be reached that very early in the new year, the leaders of the leading--or of a group of the leading--capitalist countries wanted to hold some sort of exchange of opinions and work out a common viewpoint on what steps to take in the new year and how to reply to the initiatives emanating, among others, from the Soviet Union directed toward further continuing the detente process, strengthening peace and extinguishing the present conflicts in our world.

Guadeloupe, by the way, for the information of our listeners, is a French possession in the West Indies. It is two islands united by a single name, Guadeloupe, with a population of 345,000 engaged in agriculture, growing of sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, citrus fruits and vanilla. The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493. For a long time Guadeloupe was a French colony; since 1946, it has been an overseas department of France.

On this island, then, at the very beginning of the new year, the leaders of the major Western capitalist countries held their first conference about which we will presumably learn far more than we know now.

[Shishlin] I should simply like to support the idea expressed by Nikolay Petrovich. The whole point is that a great many words have already been uttered on commentaries about this meeting. But in themselves the words do little to clarify the essence of the matter, because the policy, even the political intentions, will be most easily judged by actions--concrete actions.

U.S.-PRC Normalization

But the spectrum of topics discussed in Guadeloupe is more or less known: talks on limiting strategic offensive arms; an event regarded by some as a sensation--normalization of U.S.-PRC relations; Iran, southern Africa and much else. It is perhaps also worth saying something--although we have all already spoken of this more than once--about the restoration of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. From the United States there is no lack of assurances that this normalization will serve the interests of peace.

Incidentally, a similar point of view is being expressed by British, French and West German leaders. True, at the opposite pole, in Peking, a different viewpoint is expressed: From there we continually hear the inevitable anti-Soviet (?allies) and anti-Soviet judgements.

[Ariyevich] Yes, I can confirm your thought by citing a report received in our editorial office the other day. In connection with the formal establishment of PRC-U.S. relations on 1 January, the central Chinese newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a large photograph on the front page: Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice chairman of the State Council, clinking his champagne glass with Leonard Woodcock, head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking; and what is more the photograph is accompanied by an anti-Soviet statement by Deng Xiaoping. There is no question here that the establishment of normal relations between sovereign states is a natural affair. However, the whole point is the basis on which it takes place.

[Shishlin] Well, these are very important factors, and a principled assessment of the U.S.-PRC normalization and the Soviet approach to this event is very clearly expressed in the letter from Comrade Brezhnev to President Carter. The Soviet Union is considering this normalization as well as the statements being made on the occasion of the normalization.

But the future will show where the cooperation between the United States and China will lead and what spheres of cooperation will be chosen by these countries and, by the way, other Western countries in their relations with China. Whatever the case, China is attempting to use this cooperation today in order to realize its hegemonistic actions in Southeast Asia and in certain other directions.

[Ariyevich] The world is very changeable today. A glance at the political map of the world clearly shows how many changes have taken place at various latitudes and longitudes in the past year. I must say that, fortunately for many people, the world's course is not determined by the NATO decisions which we have spoken of today nor by the idea of confrontation, so fundamental to several Western strategists; but rather the generation of historical processes is caused by the change in the balance of forces to the benefit of peace and socialism.

I think we have reason to talk about this today. The sphere of imperialism's dominion is shrinking. Much is already beyond its powers. Even the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT has published an article entitled: 'America--Declining Forces' which complains that the United States is no longer a Titan, dominating international economics and politics.

[Kholkhlov] Yes, the periodical is exactly right. The working people, the nations, are coming out with increasing determination as masters of the fate of the world.

[Shishlin] But all the same I would like to say that although the United States is not, of course, a Titan, nevertheless if we acquaint ourselves with the latest press conference or, more precisely, interview given by Brzezinski, special assistant to the U.S. President, we see that Brzezinski clearly conceives of the U.S. role as a kind of conductor of world events, as a force which will and must determine events. The present U.S. attitude toward events in Iran serve this end.

Situation in Iran

[Ariyevich] Powell, White House press secretary, once again confirmed at a press conference that there has been no change in the U.S. policy of support for the shah of Iran.

[Khokhlov] Yes, the current U.S. position regarding Iran and the events in Iran is quite delicate. Even reading the statements in the U.S. press and official statements on how the United States is supposedly still supporting the shah, one cannot completely believe in the sincerity of these statements. The United States is obviously either seeking ways of saving the regime or replacing it with one more acceptable to the Iranian people and to the United States itself, or it is gambling on interference, as shown by the latest events on the seas and oceans frequented by the U.S. Navy.

Naturally, observers pose the question: When will the protracted crisis in Iran end and how will this unprecedented human tragedy end? What will the future of struggling Iran be like? These are natural questions which, of course, disturb the Iranian people most of all.

[Ariyevich] However, before covering the fundamental questions connected with the events in Iran, we should provide Soviet listeners with some general factual information about the country. What do you think?

[Khokhlov] Yes, of course I can say a few words about it. Iran is our neighbor to the south. The land and sea border between our countries is about 2,500 km long. Iran shares borders with Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey. The population, in all probability, has already topped the 35 million mark. It is a large country with considerable reserves of a variety of useful minerals. The basic wealth of Iran, however, is oil, for which it is famous throughout the world. This is a most ancient region of civilization. Iranian--or as the Iranians say, Persian--literature is known everywhere. It is a multinational country.

Islam is the religion. The official name of the country is the Empire of Iran. In accordance with the constitution, Iran is a parliamentary monarchy. There are two chambers of Parliament: The Majlis--the lower chamber, and the Senate--the upper chamber. The prime minister is appointed by the shah. In practice the country is an example of an absolute monarchy.

It should be said that, under pressure of socioeconomic transformations taking place in Asian, African, and Latin American countries and particularly in the Near East which is close to Iran, the existing regime has undertaken certain reforms aimed at changing the system of mass oppression of the Iranian population shaped over centuries and at somehow bringing the country out on to the path of modern industrial development.

The Iranian leaders have been generous in making all sorts of promises concerning raising the people's extremely low living standard, increasing their political rights, comprehensively modernizing the country and so forth. As a rule, these promises never found actual embodiment by virtue of the particular situation which Iran found itself in as a leading oil-producing country of the modern world during the years of the energy crisis.

There was a flood of dollars into the Iranian treasury, that is the shah's exchequer, from the sale of oil, which continuously rose in price. Nevertheless, the promised prosperity did not come. The ordinary people received very little from the profitable oil business. The lion's share of the currency receipts went to arming the huge army.

Iran was turned into one of the biggest arsenals of U.S. arms. And many European capitalist countries added products to the military depots.

The U.S. military mission, set up in Iran in 1942, was growing all the time. The temptation to become a mighty military power demanded colossal expenditure. New military equipment became obsolete in a few years and increasingly expensive equipment was imported to replace it. These armament circles devoured torrents of dollars.

Moreover, the local bourgeoisie, which warmed their hands on the oil trade, grew rapidly. The number of officials swelled. As a result there appeared unprecedented corruption, bribetaking and machinations. Iran is among the most pro-American and pro-Western states of the modern world. At the same time, it is notable for its conservative system of government and medieval methods of administration.

All these reasons served as a source of profound popular indignation that has for a long time literally been shaking the country.

In recent decades there has been no example which could be compared with the Iranian events. They have rocked the foundations of the present system. It can now be said more definitely that the old methods of bayonet and submachine gun proved useless in putting out the flame of struggle in Iran. The fact that the military government headed by Gen Gholam Reza Azhari has left the scene is significant. It appears that the shift from a military to a civilian government, even though it has still not been established, is the result of the bitter struggle of all sections of the Iranian people for their rights and for the abolition of the existing regime.

The slogans of the demonstrators and strikers, directed both against the shah and against the U.S. presence and attempts to interfere in Iran's internal affairs, are side by side. Iranian events have shown convincingly that ultimately the fate of the country and the nation is being determined by the people inspired by the ideas of renewal--renewal not by the grace of the monarchy or from the top but by the will of the multimillion-strong masses capable of creating real and not royal court history.

[Ariyevich] In short, no matter how desperately adherents to the past try to turn back the hands of the clock of history, it is just as impossible as preventing the coming of the new year.

The world is contradictory and changeable. Much was done in the last year by the world community to strengthen world peace and security. In can be confidently said that the course toward disarmament and improving the international situation will continue to be determined by the socialist countries' foreign policy. The vital interests of the working people of all countries, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, demands that everything good done in recent years in the international arena not be allowed to be struck out; it demands advancement in real terms toward lasting peace for all peoples. The peoples of the socialist community countries believe that this goal can and will be achieved. They intend to struggle for it in 1979 as well.

UNITED STATES

'RENEWED EFFORTS TOWARD PROGRESS' SEEN IN USSR-U.S. RELATIONS

LD070222Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In our commentary Nikolay Shishlin looks at last year's trends on the world scene and in Soviet-American relations and makes some forecasts for the current year.

If we survey the world scene from the angle of relaxing tension we find both progress and regress. There is no question that cold war is a thing of the past and the dialog between the socialist and capitalist nations continues to produce results. For one, economic contacts are growing and especially in Europe; for another, there are expanding cultural relations. Also, many nations that used to stand aloof from world politics have become active participants--this is another good sign. At the same time, there has been a slowdown in improvement of the world climate and the chief reason is the continuing arms race and the conflicts in the Middle East, the south of Africa and Southeast Asia. Still and all, the world continues to change. So if we want to peer into the future we must determine in what way it is changing.

One important indicator is the state of Soviet-American relations. In 1978 these relations developed by fits and starts. There were plenty of political contacts. The Soviet-American dialog never broke off but its results could have been much better. The reinforcement of trust was much impeded by the attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union on the pretext of protecting human rights, also by the barriers put in the way of trade and the moves to represent various political actions of the Soviet Union on the world scene as attempts to take advantage of the relaxation of tension.

Just consider the state of economic relations. Both the Soviet Union and the United States have great economic potentials. The Soviet Union makes notable progress year after year in developing its industries and farming, reclaiming natural resources and advancing science and technology. Soviet foreign trade grows accordingly. The annual growth of trade with some of the capitalist countries is as much as 20 and 30 percent. But trade with the United States, instead of increasing, has fallen off by nearly one third and continues to decline. The main reason for this is America's discriminatory legislation. If America based its economic relations with this country on equality and mutual advantage relations would expand quickly. The American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council made this point at its meeting in Moscow towards the end of last year.

The friction that developed in Soviet-American relations last year seems to have prompted renewed efforts toward progress, however. At any rate there is a good outlook for the talks to limit strategic arms. It's important to complete these talks and sign and ratify the proper agreement not only so as to fix a ceiling for the most dangerous weapons of war but also because this would stimulate efforts to slow down the arms race and to involve in this other countries with big military potentials.

The Soviet Union is eager for good relations with America. It sees opportunities for cooperation in a variety of fields but America, too, must show good will if there is to be cooperation.

A great deal separates the Soviet Union and the United States. Their different traditions, social systems and outlooks make themselves felt in politics, but the responsibility that rests on our two countries makes it imperative that their dialog be constructive and their relations stabilize the international situation instead of doing the opposite.

Many critical world problems need to be solved this year and much will depend on how smooth relations are between the Soviet Union and the United States.

BRZEZINSKI COMMENTS ON 'ARC OF INSTABILITY' DECRIED

LD062303Y Moscow in French to Africa 1800 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Under a rather pretentious title, "The World as Seen by Brzezinski," the New York TIMES magazine publishes a long interview with the U.S. President's national security advisor, who draws up an oral balance sheet for 1978. This responsible representative of the U.S. administration paints a rather gloomy picture of the world at the start of 1979. What worries the authorities in Washington most is the arc of instability, or the arc of crisis, which is what Mr Brzezinski calls the region of the Indian Ocean basin.

Until recently, Western politicians and commentators have applied this terminology to the Middle East and the Horn of Africa. But now, as the liberation war is becoming fiercer, especially in southern African, and as a revolutionary state of mind is springing up in certain Asian countries, high-ranking U.S. personalities have begun to stretch the arc of crisis from the Republic of South Africa to Southeast Asia, and they consider, of course, that all this territory must be included in NATO's sphere of action.

At the same time, looking at the immense Afro-Asian region, they are relying on Peking and the Republic of South Africa, and in the center on the alliance between Israel and the reactionary Arab regimes. Brown, U.S. secretary of defense, has promised as a present to the countries lying along the arc of crisis--and I quote--the setting up of special forces with great striking power that can take part in conflicts outside NATO frontiers--end quote. Events in the region of the Persian Gulf and in the Eastern Mediterranean prove that Western shuttle diplomacy could well be replaced by naval landings.

It is obviously possible to describe immense regions of our planet as arcs of instability. Other, more original labels, could be attached, but let us tour this arc of fire and we shall see something else: the fight by the peoples of southern Africa for freedom, human dignity and survival; the will of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the PDRY to establish, under extremely difficult conditions, the bases of a socialist society and state; the fight of the Palestinians for the homeland that was stolen from them; the anger of the peoples of the Persian Gulf, who are rising up against the transformation of their countries into a feeding-trough for (?blood-sucking), greedy but respectable crooks; the firm intention of the people of Afghanistan to cast away the long and difficult period of capitalist development. We shall also see the fight of the peoples of South and Southeast Asia, who refuse to pass from colonialism to neocolonialism; the people of Kampuchea, who have risen to fight against the inhuman regime which has brought the country to the brink of national catastrophe; heroic Vietnam, which has not yet recovered from the deep wounds caused by the aggression of U.S. imperialism, but is forced to face the threat of aggression from Chinese expansionists.

This is why, behind the (?shriveled) but very kind masks of Western spokesmen, the peoples of Africa and Asia see increasingly clear the faces of calculating, imperturbable and merciless hangmen.

SENATE PUBLICATION 'NOT CONDUCIVE' TO UNDERSTANDING, TRUST

LD052142Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Intense political discussions on the problems of detente, the arms race and Soviet-U.S. relations are continuing in the United States. These debates are reflected, in particular, in a collection of documents [sbornik] published by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The title of this collection is "Opinions--Relations Between the United States and the Soviet Union" [Mneniya--Otnosheniya Mezhdu Soyedinnennymi Shtatami i Sovetskim Soyuzom].

Despite certain differences in the approach to Soviet-U.S. relations, several authors who hold realistic positions voice their conviction that the USSR and the United States should continue their talks on curbing the arms race and seeking measures to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. At the same time, one has to state that a sober approach of this kind is manifested by only a few of several dozen authors represented in this collection.

Acting as if they wanted the readers of this volume to have a balanced picture, the compilers of the collection made its pages available to numerous open opponents of detente, apologists from the cold war, hawks of all kinds, and slanderers from the camp of the so-called Sovietologists--who excel in crude concoctions about the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, who scare the reader with the myth of a Soviet military threat, and who condone brazen interference in the internal affairs of our country.

The fact that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee considered it necessary to provide a platform for the frenzied enemies of developing Soviet-U.S. relations and deepening international detente cannot fail to cause bewilderment.

A position of this kind is not at all conducive to an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States.

BAKER-LED SENATE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LENINGRAD

LD071426Y Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, January 7, TASS--A delegation of U.S. senators arrived in the Soviet Union today for a visit at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is led by Senator Howard Baker, the leader of the Senate Republican minority.

At Pulkovo Airport here, the guests were met by Georgiy Arbatov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was also the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Malcolm Toon.

Speaking in a TASS interview Howard Baker expressed gratitude to the Soviet Government and people for inviting the senators to visit the Soviet Union and stressed that this trip is taking place at a time very important for the American side. He said the visiting senators have the duty and responsibility of approving or giving the government advice concerning the strategic arms limitation agreement. He said he expected debates on this major problem, when they begin in the Senate, to be a success.

The senator then said that during their visit the senators want to acquaint themselves with the Soviet Government's position on major problems of bilateral relations, including those to be considered in the Senate. He said the delegates share the desire of the Soviet people and Government for peace and harmony in relations between the two countries and hope that their stay in the Soviet Union will contribute toward this.

Senators Tour Leningrad

LD072311Y Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, January 7, TASS--The delegation of U.S. senators who arrived in the Soviet Union today as guests of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, was received at the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet. Howard Baker, the leader of the Republican minority in the U.S. Senate, the head of the delegation, said at the reception that the senators believe that cooperation between the USA and the USSR is vitally important not only for the peoples of the two countries. He said he believed contrary to what is said by some politicians that the historical friendship between the American and Soviet peoples will continue to develop.

During their tour of the city the senators visited the Smolnyy Palace where Soviet power was proclaimed and where the first Soviet Government headed by Lenin worked.

In the Victory Square, the guests saw the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad. The magnificent memorial, built with the funds collected by the people, symbolises the feat performed by the Leningraders during the 900-day blockade of the city by fascist troops during World War Two. Those grim years are reflected in the museum documents in the memorial hall where the U.S. senators were attracted by an unusual exhibit, a 125-gram piece of bread which the Leningraders received during the hard days of the blockade.

The senators toured with great interest the Hermitage Museum which has in its collection over three million items of world art. The Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet gave a dinner in honor of the American senators. During the dinner the mayor of Leningrad Lev Zaikov and Howard Baker exchanged toasts.

Arrive in Moscow

LD081100Y Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 8, TASS--A group of U.S. senators headed by Howard Baker came to Moscow from Leningrad today. The senators are in the USSR at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

REPORT FAVORS MORE U.S.-USSR SPACE EXPLORATION COOPERATION

LD051221Y Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 5, TASS--The "Planets Research Strategy for 1977-87" report issued by the National Academy of Sciences of the USA says an expansion of cooperation between the USA and the USSR in the exploration of outer space would allow the most effective utilisation of the optimum scientific results with minimum expenditure.

The launching of the first artificial satellite of the earth by the Soviet Union in 1957 ushered in an era of space research. The report points out that at present the Soviet Union implements an energetic and consistent program of the study of the planets of the solar system. It has made great scientific and technical strides.

The Soviet Union for the first time in the world has elaborated a technique for the return of automatic stations with soil samples back to earth from another planet and, in all probability, will carry on the exploration of the moon with the help of automatic means.

The authors of the report suggest setting up U.S.-Soviet cooperation in the study of Venus and the moon, in the process of exploration of which the two countries have worked out mutually complementary technical means.

WEAK DOLLAR AGGRAVATES 'CONTRADICTIONS' IN WEST

LD051612Y Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 5, TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

The American dollar took a new dive at the exchange of a number of Western countries in the first days of the new year. "The dollar is off to a poor start in 1979", wrote the French newspaper LE MATIN. "The dollar is ailing", said LES ECHOS, the newspaper of French business circles. Experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which comprises 24 big capitalist countries, were also quite definite in their comments on the new dollar slump. They forecast in their report that the American dollar will find itself again under strong pressure in the international markets this year.

There seems to be ample reasons for such pessimistic forecasts. The factors accounting for the fluctuations of the dollar rate in the past year will continue to operate this year. The United States foreign-trade deficit, which reached 26.74 billion dollars in the first eleven months of last year, is expected to increase by four billion dollars.

The rate of inflation undermining the dollar's position will remain high in the United States. Its rate last year was 7 percent and it is expected to further increase this year.

Both the growing foreign-trade deficit of the USA and runaway inflation are only symptoms of a protracted ailment of the American economy. The dollar's instability is the price the Americans have to pay for the United States aggressive foreign policy in the last decades, for its heavy military spending abroad, for the expansion of American capital and the foreign-trade expansion of American monopolies. As a result of this disastrous policy, up to 700 billion dollars are now in foreign hands abroad. As a result of such heavy investment abroad, the owners of dollars react with panic to any fluctuations of the economic situation in the USA.

The dollar's instability leads up to a further aggravation of contradictions between the USA and its partners. The latter have to spend tens of billions of dollars to keep up the exchange rate of the American currency. The dollar's depreciation aggravates the world monetary crisis. It is no wonder than Bonn, Paris and Tokyo urge Washington to take more active measures to maintain its currency. It has become fashionable in Western capitals to go back to establishing fixed exchange rates and setting limits to their fluctuations.

These tendencies are reflected in some measure in the plans for establishing the European Monetary System as a counterpoise to the dollar. Ideas are put forward for re-organizing the international monetary system by restricting the dollar's role. All this confirms the forecasts that the worsening of relations among capitalist powers as a result of the weakening of the dollar's positions will continue.

The United States and other Western powers have, of course, a good chance of easing their monetary difficulties. This can be done by cutting the enormous military budgets which overburden the economy and increase inflation. But unless they display willingness to adopt such a reasonable policy, the monetary crisis will continue.

U.S. PLANNING INCREASED PRESSURE ON TRADING PARTNERS

LD051424Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 5, TASS--The United States has again resorted to pressurising its major trading partners who are refusing to accept unreservedly the U.S. "recipes" for the export-import policy. This is how the U.S. President Jimmy Carter's message to U.S. Congress is viewed here.

The President notified the legislators that early in April the USA is planning to sign an international trade agreement which will raise the American "welfare". In other words, President Carter expressed confidence that by that time the multilateral negotiations within the GATT framework on liberalisation of trade will end successfully for the USA in the first place.

It is noted here that the President's message was referred to Congress on the eve of the meeting of the heads of state and government of the USA, Britain, France and the FRG in Guadeloupe where the U.S. side is expected to again raise the question of trade concessions.

No wonder the President's message is viewed as a new manifestation of the U.S. 'arms twisting' tactics for which the entire course of trade negotiations within the GATT framework is notable. The more so as the President again set out U.S. demands for concessions, emphasizing that neither Robert Strauss, his special representative at the trade negotiations, nor he himself would agree on behalf of the USA to anything lesser than that.

The negotiations have been going on for more than five years now. But each negotiator insists on others' concessions, unwilling to go against his own interests. A particularly strong pressure is being exerted by the USA which demands an unhindered access of U.S. goods to the markets of the trading partners. Over the past several months alone, the negotiations have been frustrated twice owing to West European countries' discontent with Washington's ultimatums.

WEST WARNED OF PRC 'OMNIVOROUS ANTI-SOVIETISM'

LD051119Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Petrov article: "Weapons for Peking: Where Are They Aimed?"]

[Text] The Western press is full of reports that figures in the old and new worlds are harking lustfully to the Peking leaders' promises to fling open the Chinese market to goods and services from the capitalist world. Many have actually contracted stomach pains from the advances dashingly being issued by Chinese emissaries. And when weapons are mentioned here, one figure fades before another. British arms manufacturers are reckoning on receiving no less than 10 billion pounds sterling from sales of Harrier jet fighters and other arms to China. French, Italian, and certain other arms manufacturers are in a competitive commotion. According to New York's NEWSDAY, the times when many Americans saw the PRC as a sworn enemy already seem like "ancient history." What does history matter here, if there is a scent of profit!

And yet, what motivates Western figures: avarice or political considerations? Both. In their turn, the Peking leaders, according to Britain's THE GUARDIAN, are "seeking anti-Soviet statements pleasing to their ears from those who cannot resist the combination of alluring profit and the opportunity to cause trouble for the Soviet Union."

The Chinese leaders' omnivorous anti-Sovietism is combining with the calculating anti-Sovietism and anticommunism of the West. Mao's heirs and NATO ideologues are seeking a common denominator in the struggle against the real socialism embodied by the USSR and against the entire socialist community, which was and still is the chief mainstay of the peoples, upholding national independence and social progress.

How many years have been wasted--some people reproach themselves in the United States and West Europe. For as long ago as 1949 Chou En-lai hinted that it was possible to come to an arrangement and that Mao's pseudo-Marxist phraseology might not be an obstacle. They did not believe him. Three decades later it is being confirmed. Maoism is not akin to communism.

But perhaps the Peking leaders are again making themselves out to be not what they really are and are just pretending to be simpletons while fitting keys to the West's military arsenals--other people ask. In this connection they recall Mao Tse-tung's arguments at a session of sections of an enlarged Military Council conference held back in 1958. "The Pacific Ocean now is actually not so Pacific. In the future, when it is under our (Chinese) control, it will be possible to consider it Pacific.... In a certain number of years we will certainly have built a great empire and will be ready to land in Japan, the Philippines and San Francisco." Have this and similar Maoist revelations been rescinded or do they remain in force?

China's new rulers are in no hurry to furl their expansionist banners. Teng Hsiao-ping recently even provided substantiation for claims to interfere in others' affairs. To end Chinese support for the terrorist groupings which are waging an armed struggle against lawful governments in a number of Southeast Asian countries, he declared, would mean admitting their defeat. And Teng generally proposed drawing a distinction between official and unofficial relations among states. According to his logic, official relations can be friendly, while hidden relations can be quite the opposite.

Meanwhile, the Peking successors to the Chinese emperors would like to take Kampuchea in hand. Of course, it is difficult to say in what sequence they will act in the future. One thing is clear: Southeast Asian countries have a special attraction in China's Great-Han plans. Peking maps have long depicted this region in China's colors on the pretext that in ancient times Chinese emperors invaded or intended to invade it.

Do people in Western capitals know about this? They undoubtedly do and are even calculating how best to act and whom to sacrifice to appease China. No, this is not journalistic hyperbole. Voices are really being heard there demanding that the flirtation with China be turned into an earnest alliance and no balking at the costs. For, as one of the founders of the Rockefeller clan liked to put it, "There are no free lunches."

And readiness to supply the Peking leadership with weapons is evidently the price to be paid. Britain is in a hurry, constantly making false starts. France is prepared to come to an arrangement, haggling more over the sum and the proportion of weapons to other commodities. Products of West Germany's military industry are also in demand: China is prepared to buy them through third countries if it cannot do so directly.

The United States has chosen a more complex path. It has lifted the ban on trade in strategic goods which NATO extended to the socialist countries. At the same time it has even forced the PRC to make a concession--to agree to continued American weapons supplies to Taiwan. Of course, on the one hand this is a concession, but on the other there is a glimmer of hope. The distance between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland is less than that between Los Angeles and San Francisco. For not only billions of dollars, but also specimens of the latest equipment and technology, reach the PRC through Hong Kong.

Mind you don't fall into your own trap. There is an equivalent to this well-known Russian proverb in practically every language. Experience has repeatedly confirmed the vitality of this wise saying. Unfortunately, it has sometimes cost very dearly the peoples whose destinies played-out politicians have tried to control.

PRC WALLPOSTER SUPPORTS FRIENDSHIP WITH SOVIET PEOPLE

LD061644Y Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] London, January 6, TASS--According to reports of foreign news agencies, in Beijing [Peking], among other wall posters, there appeared a wall poster which says that the Chinese people are for a lasting friendship with the Soviet people.

The differences and ideological dispute between China and the Soviet Union lack any objective basis, the authors of the wallposter write. The Chinese people are demanding detente. The Soviet Union is a socialist country. The Soviet people is a great people. The Chinese people is demanding that the Government of the PRC start talks with the Soviet Government and make efforts towards peace throughout the world and mankind's progress.

The wallposter also contains demands for the freedom of speech, for the release of all political prisoners, for the granting of full autonomy to the national minorities, for the abolishment of the system under which people should work and live in one place throughout their entire life. The authors of the wallposter are demanding that Mao Zedong's [Mao Tse-tung] body be removed from the mausoleum.

DENG HOPES FOR REUNIFICATION WITH TAIWAN THIS YEAR

LD060035Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] An AP correspondent reports from Beijing [Peking] that a press conference has been held there by Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council. Among other things, he expressed the hope that a peaceful reunification of Taiwan with China would take place this year. Turning to American journalists, the Chinese vice premier stressed that the return of the island to the bosom of mainland China is Peking's aim.

PRC SURRENDERED TO U.S. ON MOST VITAL POINT OVER TAIWAN

OW062240Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 5 Jan 79 OW

[Mitin commentary: "Surrender to the Opposition to the Reunification Policy"]

[Text] As a result of the normalization of Sino-American relations, foreign newspapers have time and again expressed the opinion that the PRC leaders have in fact surrendered to Washington on the most important point in the Taiwan issue. Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] talk to American reporters on 4 January completely confirmed this conclusion. Vice Premier of the Chinese State Council Deng Xiaoping said that the Beijing [Peking] leadership has consistently advocated peaceful reincorporation with Taiwan and is prepared to agree to recognize Taiwan's status quo. If we judge things from this viewpoint, what does this statement imply? Apparently, what was said here means not only guaranteeing the system of exploitation in Taiwan, but also maintaining that political structure which the Beijing leaders called a fascist dictatorship not long ago. In the present vocabulary of the Beijing personages, the phrase "liberate Taiwan" has completely disappeared. As everyone knows, the Washington authorities are allowing the Kuomintang personnel in Taiwan to safeguard the island's existing economic and political systems. The Beijing authorities' present position, as mentioned by Deng Xiaoping, proves that the Chiang Ching-kuo clique has no reason to worry about this matter. As everyone knows, the U.S. imperialists have maintained their right to provide weapons for the Taiwan authorities. This also makes people think of the nature of capitulationism in the Chinese authorities' present position.

PEKING SUPPORTING AFGHAN ANTIREVOLUTIONARY REBELS

OW061400Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 5 Jan 79 OW

[Mitin commentary: "Peking Stands on the Side of the People Who Oppose Afghanistan's Revolutionary Order"]

[Text] The Chinese leader's opposition to the liberation struggle of the Cambodian people is concrete proof of the Chinese leaders' betrayal of the revolutionary spirit. We would like to bring to your attention the news published by the British newspaper, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH--news of interest to you. According to the paper, there are also antigovernment rebel activities in Afghanistan's northeastern mountains--activites supported from China. Some 8 months ago a revolution took place in Afghanistan in which the people overthrew the reactionary regime and took control of the government. Now, an extensive revolutionary transformation is being carried out. In view of the actual situation there, we must not overlook the facts reported by the British newspaper. Everywhere in the world Beijing [Peking] authorities have always sided with people who oppose the revolutionary and liberation forces. Beijing's support for the Afghan rebels once again enables people to see the complete hypocrisy in its "guarantee" that it will not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

'DIFFERENCES' AT GUADELOUPE SUMMIT CONFERENCE ASSESSED

TASS Report

LD072253Y Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Saint Francois (Guadeloupe), January 7, TASS--From special TASS correspondent:

A two-day unofficial meeting of the leaders of four principal West European countries--President J. Carter of the USA, Prime Minister J. Callaghan of Britain, President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor H. Schmidt of the FRG--has ended in Guadeloupe. No communique was published.

Participants in the meeting made brief statements before pressmen, giving considerable attention to East-West relations and the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. They noted progress made at SALT-2 and stressed the need for concluding the talks as soon as possible. We expressed hope for the earliest conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement, said the president of France.

I hope very much for an early completion of the drafting of this agreement and for its quick ratification afterwards, stressed the chancellor of the FRG. Commenting on these statements, the Washington POST writes that the West European leaders left no doubt that they attach great importance to their relations with the Soviet Union.

The prime minister of Britain said in his statement that the meeting gave considerable attention to relations with China, stressing that they do not improve these relations at the expense of some other country. At the same time, as reported earlier, J. Callaghan said London was ready to sell Harrier vertical takeoff fighters to China if this is a part of a broader commercial deal. Washington which comes out in words for stopping the growth of arms trade, made no objections to this deal, says the Washington POST. It is also reported that Callaghan's statement was received with considerable reserve by the FRG which believes that such a deal may increase tension. As is reported by the New York TIMES, Chancellor Schmidt warned against going too far in developing relations with Beijing [Peking].

The meeting gave much attention to the situation at "hot spots" especially in Iran. FRANCE PRESSE says that Iran attracts close attention. Prospects opening up after the formation of the Bakhtiar government and the shah's role were in the centre of debates. Observers say in this connection that the United States which is actively interfering in Iran would like its Western partners to join in its efforts and to act together with it in "a united front". Washington tried to persuade its partners that the present situation in Iran jeopardizes, as the New York TIMES said, Western strategy in the Middle East and oil supply to the West.

As to a step-up in war preparations in the NATO military bloc in accordance with the decisions of the May session of the NATO Council, no public statements on this score were made, but President Carter said that participants in the meeting stressed their determination to strengthen still more their military cooperation.

The Guadeloupe meeting caused serious concern in a number of West European countries which were "left out". The meeting in Guadeloupe, writes the Dublin newspaper IRISH TIMES deepened the suspicions of those countries which feel offended because they were not invited to Saint Francois.

The governments of the EEC countries feel concerned that the four countries might have taken in their absence such decisions which may then be imposed on them without due regard for their interests.

Although the official statements stress the "unanimity" of the participants in the Guadeloupe meeting, the Western press considers such optimism false. One of the aims of this meeting, the New York TIMES writes, was to try and narrow differences of the critical issues of military, economic and international policy. ASSOCIATED PRESS says that the show of transatlantic unity could not conceal some vast differences among the leaders of the four countries who are soon to face election struggle at home.

Glazunov Commentary

LD072317Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The United States, Britain, France and Federal Germany have completed their summit on Guadeloupe. Our commentary is by Viktor Glazunov:

The host country was France: Guadeloupe is an overseas department of France. But the idea of the meeting came from the United States and President Carter tried to call the tune. The purpose of the Guadeloupe seminar seems to have been to underline America's ability to play the part of Western leader at a time of growing distrust of Washington's policies. But the idea was obviously misconceived, judging by the indignant reaction of Italy, Canada, Japan and the other countries that were not invited. There appears to have been no harmony at the seminar either. The unpredictability of Washington's actions continues to trouble America's partners.

During the discussion of American-Chinese relations West German Chancellor Schmidt voiced fears that detente with the Soviet Union might suffer. There was also disagreement on the matter of arms sales to China. Britain has agreed, with Washington's blessing, to sell Harrier aircraft to China, but Federal Germany, Chancellor Schmidt said, will not follow Britain's example.

As was expected, the meeting gave special attention to Iran--specifically, how to keep Iran in the sphere of Western influence, in view of its oil and strategic position. There was some divergence of views, but only in a setting of general agreement that Western interference in Iranian affairs, especially United States interference, must be stepped up.

Such an explosive topic as the neutron bomb also came up for discussion, but the four leaders had to keep in mind the public fury at the idea of siting this fiendish weapon in the countries of Western Europe.

The Guadeloupe summit likewise discussed the further strengthening of NATO through the long-term program for arms build-up adopted last year. The practical consideration of an arms build-up reduces to nothing the statements of the four Western leaders about wishing to reduce world tension and control armaments.

The displeasure of those Western nations that were left out of the Guadeloupe seminar has found expression in talk that a select club of four is emerging that will try to act as an executive body of the noncommunist world. The very fact that such a meeting was held, and in a top secret setting, would seem to point to growing difficulties and antagonisms in the capitalist world.

Levin Comment

LD072322Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The 2-day meeting of leaders of the United States, Britain, France and the FRG in Guadeloupe has given rise to more questions than it has yielded answers judging from everything. So many conjectures are being made at the local gossip market and so many versions are being put forward, that Carter, Callaghan, Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt have found it necessary, despite the tropical heat, to don suits and to put in an exaggeratedly official appearance for journalists to set out their own version of the talks.

Journalists who have fed themselves on crumbs of information, which were sparingly doled out from behind the firmly closed doors, expected of this meeting if not openness, then at least some facts. But on this occasion, too, words were so construed as to lose all meaning; and as for questions, these were forbidden. Doubts and bewilderment remained and this has created fertile ground for new rumors and conjectures to arise. It is already known in sufficient detail what the Guadeloupe talks were all about. However, it is unclear who said what.

Even though it is asserted in circles close to the participants in the talks that the atmosphere of the talks was as cloudless as the sky over Guadeloupe, journalists are inclined to think that differences were felt fairly sharply; all the more so because there have been indirect admissions of this both in the statements by Giscard d'Estaing, who spoke of differences in stress, and by Callaghan, who said that there had been no big differences.

It is noted that a particularly sharp clash took place between the British prime minister and the FRG chancellor during discussions on the sale of the British military Harrier aircraft to China. It is said in Guadeloupe that Schmidt had some strong words to say on this score. One of the DPA agency's telegrams even says that a joint refusal to play the China card against the Soviet Union--a refusal that does exist, albeit only on paper--has been put in doubt by Callaghan's decision to make Harriers available to China.

It must be said that divergences between words and deeds surfaced in Guadeloupe and not only in conjunction with the question of arming China. Widely broadcasting their desire to promote detente and to implement the rights of people, the participants in the Guadeloupe meeting reviewed the question of the situation in Iran, for instance, going only on data received and purely from the viewpoint of securing oil for Israel and the Republic of South Africa, which cover their requirements through Iranian oil by 60 and 90 percent respectively.

As for talk on the "bare of instability," invented in the imagination of Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, it does not testify either to realism or to a sincere desire for detente.

Arms to PRC Issue

LD062300Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The summit meeting on the French island of Guadeloupe in the Caribbean, in which U.S. President Carter, President Giscard d'Estaing of France, FRG Chancellor Schmidt and Prime Minister Callaghan of Great Britain are taking part, is ending.

One of the points evoking sharp discord at the meeting is the question of supplying China with modern types of arms and combat equipment.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Peking and Washington, Vladimir Smirnov, international affairs journalist, notes, is eliciting caution in the Western European capitals. They are afraid that their trade interests with China, including the supply of military equipment, will be considerably damaged. It is not out of the question that precisely for this reason Prime Minister Callaghan of Great Britain hastened to announce at the meeting that Britain was ready to supply China with Harrier vertical takeoff and landing planes.

How should we explain the existing contradictions between the leading imperialist states on the question of providing China with new forms of military equipment and weapons? Each of the arms dealers hopes, having gotten ahead of its partners, to extract maximum profits and gain access to the Chinese raw material sources. By supplying China with arms, imperialism is planning to bring it out among the foremost military states, which will oppose the Soviet Union even more. In this can be perceived the aspiration to play the Chinese card against the USSR. However, it is common knowledge that every coin has two sides. In this connection, the point made by the Swiss paper JOURNAL DE GENEVE is characteristic: Unlike any other country, global cooperation in the military sphere with China could give rise to strategic consequences which should be guarded against both in Europe and Japan.

UK Jet Sale to PRC Scored

LD072116Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Here is our correspondent in London, Boris Kalyagin:

With the evident blessing of Washington, British Prime Minister Callaghan has announced that the British Cabinet has taken the decision in principle to sell the very latest vertical takeoff and landing jet fighter, the Harrier, to China. Trying somehow to justify this unseemly step, the British prime minister made an announcement in which he tried to prove that his government wants to improve links with China, but not at the expense of any other country. He said: "Our relations with the Soviet Union are necessary for the development of detente, which is so important for us in Europe." Unfortunately, those words are clearly divorced from reality. Even the bourgeois British press does not hide the fact that the Beijing [Peking] leadership intends to station the Harrier aircraft on the Chinese-Soviet border, and that the acquisition of this weapon will give China a new offensive potential. This deal is of an openly anti-Soviet nature. It is being carried out within the framework of the tactics worked out in Washington to arm China and to urge it into hostile action against the Soviet Union and other neighboring socialist states. It is a dangerous game fraught with the most serious consequences for the policy of detente and disarmament.

It is no accident that Callaghan's statement met with protests in the British Parliament.

Speaking out against the sale of Harrier aircraft to China in particular was Frank Allaun, deputy chairman of the ruling Labor Party, who stressed that the decision could undermine the disarmament talks between the Soviet Union and the United States.

In light of all this, the statements made in Guadeloupe by the Western leaders, including Callaghan, in which they favored the speediest possible signing and ratification of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty between the USSR and the United States are clearly insufficiently convincing. As representatives of British democratic forces are now noting, the Western leaders should back up their statements with practical action.

WEST SAID 'PLAYING WITH FIRE' BY ARMING PRC

LD051748Y Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

["Playing With Fire"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 5 TASS--TASS political commentator Valentin Timoshin writes:

The leaders of the U.S., Britain, France and the FRG have got together for an unofficial summit on the island of Guadeloupe. Though the agenda of the meeting has not been announced, the world press is widely commenting on the positions of its participants on crucial world problems, which, as commentators believe, cannot be neglected by such a prestigious forum. In particular, as the French LE FIGARO writes, Washington intends to establish a certain "division of labour" between the four countries in matters concerning the West's arms deliveries to the Beijing [Peking] regime.

The problem of Western military aid to China is not a new one. It has been repeatedly discussed by different NATO bodies. Noteworthy here is the "special position of the USA on this matter.

Washington has stated more than once it will not engage in direct arms deliveries to Beijing. As to its allies in NATO, this, don't you see, is up to them to decide what to do. However, this position of the U.S. can hardly mislead anyone, since Washington's leading role in NATO is common knowledge. In fact, acting behind the scenes, the United States is actively encouraging its Western partners to indulge in this dangerous business.

The Soviet Union, naturally, cannot remain indifferent to problems which have a direct bearing on peace and the security of the peoples. Soviet leaders have repeatedly drawn the attention of Western leaders to the dangerous consequences of moves of this kind. However, despite the Soviet Union's warnings, matters are moving towards the conclusion of concrete contracts for deliveries of up-to-date weaponry to China, including offensive weapons, and also the latest military technology.

Quite recently, for example, a contract was signed for deliveries to China of French nuclear power reactors, though Beijing refused to give appropriate guarantees envisaged by IAEA rules. Talks are going on for selling to China British-made Harrier combat planes. Many kinds of armaments intended for deliveries to China contain important components and units of American make.

By arming China, Western leaders are taking upon themselves a truly historic responsibility, for here is a state whose leaders are pursuing a course frankly hostile to peace. Beijing's political credo was clearly enough expressed in a recent statement by the PRC Defence Minister Xu [Hsu Hsiang-chien] "war is an absolutely normal phenomenon and is, therefore, inevitable." Thus, here is a state whose leaders not only tolerate the possibility of a world war, but are openly pushing towards it.

Present-day international relations are, as it were, at the crossroads, and to help with the armament of China in these circumstances would predetermine the development of the situation in a direction endangering the cause of peace. By arming China, the West is playing with fire, a gamble which is dangerous to all, the West included. This gamble is being built on shifting sand.

For in the final analysis, such a large country as China will decide for itself against whom to turn the weaponry delivered to it.

The Soviet Union is carefully watching the developments connected with military deliveries to Peking and will draw appropriate conclusions, undertaking, if need be, every measure it deems necessary.

SWEDISH LEFT PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD051627Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Guests From Sweden"]

[Text] A delegation from the Communist Left Party of Sweden consisting of L. Werner, chairman of the Communist Left Party, (B. Khammar) and (G. Organ), members of the Communist Left Party Board Executive Committee, and (V. Gustavsson), Party Board Executive, arrived in Moscow on 2 January at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airport the delegation was met by V. I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moskovskiy CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST; V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

Received by Ponomarev

LD061905Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0831 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A meeting between Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and a delegation of the Communist Left Party [VPK] of Sweden, headed by Lars Werner, took place at the CPSU Central Committee on 4 January.

During the meeting, which passed in a frank, comradely atmosphere, the representatives of the CPSU and the VPK informed each other of the activities of their parties and exchanged views on some topical issues of the international situation and of the communist and workers movement.

During the discussion of international problems, the participants noted a certain exacerbation of the international situation brought about by the actions of the imperialist circles which are seeking artificially to step up the arms race [stremyashchiyesya vzvintit gonku vooruzheniy] and to hamper the process of detente. Both delegations said that in these conditions there is a pressing need not to allow a return to the times of the "cold war" and to step up the actions by the communists and all democratic and peace-loving forces to preserve and develop the positive changes in international life which have been achieved in the past few years as a result of detente. They stressed the special importance of intensifying the struggle for a cessation of the arms race and for getting down to real steps to reduce arms.

Realizing the decisive significance of the international communist movement in the struggle of progressive and democratic forces for peace and social progress, the participants in the meeting confirmed the adherence of their parties to the ideas and conclusions of the 1976 Berlin Conference, in accordance with which all communist parties determine independently and on their own the ways to fight for progressive public reforms and socialism in their countries, and at the same time to strengthen internationalist cooperation and solidarity in the spirit of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Having stressed their parties' striving toward broad cooperation with the most various political forces in the interests of international peace and progress, the participants in the meeting also spoke of the need to give a decisive rebuff to any of the manifestations of anticommunism.

The delegations of the CPSU and the VPK stressed that their parties are in solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, which is building socialism in a different situation of pressure and threats from outside, and with all peoples fighting for their freedom and independence.

During the talks it was noted that the CPSU and the VPK are invariably coming out for the strengthening of the friendship between the Soviet and Swedish peoples and for the development of all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sweden.

PCI'S PECCHIOLI DELIVERS MOSCOW LECTURE ON ITALIAN SITUATION

LD080849Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "At Institute's Invitation"]

[Text] Ugo Pecchioli, member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate, who is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the International Workers Movement, delivered a lecture on the political and economic situation in Italy at the institute 22 December.

SWEDISH PAPER PRINTS KOMISSAROV ON NUCLEAR-FREE BALTIC

For a text of an article by "foreign editor" and writer Yuriy Komissarov, "Soviet Nuclear Weapons in the Baltic," as published by the Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET of 22 December, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 4 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Bakhtiar Forms New Cabinet

LD061214Y Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 6, TASS--Prime Minister Sh. Bakhtiar, appointed by the shah of Iran, submitted for his approval the list of a new civilian Cabinet. Bakhtiar himself holds apart from the post of the head of government, the portfolio of minister of the interior. Ahmad Mir-Fendereski got the portfolio of foreign minister. General Fereydun Jam was placed at the head of the Defence Ministry.

Cabinet Presented to Shah

LD061830Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Shahpur Bakhtiar, the prime minister of Iran who has been appointed by the shah, presented the members of the Cabinet of the new civilian government for approval to the shah. Shahpur Bakhtiar has, in addition to the premiership, assumed the post of interior minister. Ahmad Mir-Fendereski has become foreign minister; Gen Fereydun Jam has become war minister. The new prime minister said after an audience with the shah that the shah expressed an interest in travelling abroad for treatment.

Large demonstrations opposing the present regime and American intervention were staged yesterday in Tehran and many other cities. The opposition National Front expelled Shahpur Bakhtiar from its ranks and announced that it will not support the new Cabinet. The National Front called for a general strike tomorrow. Gen Robert Huyser, the special envoy of the American President who has arrived in Tehran, has embarked on [word indistinct] activity. He is meeting with representatives from various political circles and leading army figures. The New York TIMES writes: The main aim of Huyser's mission is to prevent a split among Iranian officers and preserve the country's pro-Western orientation.

Cabinet Meeting Held

LD061518Y Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 6, TASS--The new Cabinet of Ministers of Iran held today a two-hour meeting. Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar asked Cabinet members to give him by Monday their considerations concerning the activity of the ministries they head so that the government could work out on their basis a program which is to be submitted to parliament for a vote of confidence.

Demonstrations Against Cabinet

LD071440Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 7, TASS--After the formation by Shahpur Bakhtiar of a new Iranian Cabinet, the situation in the country has again sharply aggravated today. Massive anti-government demonstrations resumed in some districts of the Iranian capital since morning today. Reinforced army and police units are trying to disperse demonstrators by firing in the air.

American General Visits Tehran

LD061130Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0951 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Despite the protests of Iranian and international opinion, the United States is continuing its attempts to interfere in Iran's internal affairs. As UPI has reported, Gen Robert Huyser, deputy commander of the U.S. European command, arrived in Tehran secretly on Thursday on a "special mission." The agency stresses that in the course of his mission, which is "closely coordinated" with the White House, the high-ranking Pentagon representative will be holding consultations with high-ranking Iranian Army officials and may meet the shah personally.

A Pentagon spokesman confirmed Huyser's trip to Iran but tried to give the impression that it is of an "ordinary" nature and has been undertaken in order to "continue studying the situation in countries with which the United States is linked in important defense relationships.

It would appear, however, that Huyser's trip is pursuing entirely different aims. UPI itself writes that the Pentagon emissary will above all be trying to clarify the ticklish question of the role of top Iranian military personnel in the present events in Iran. He is particularly interested in knowing "whether these leaders are losing their former influence and if so how this might effect the situation in Iran itself and the whole Persian Gulf area." As can be discerned from press reports, Huyser will also be discussing questions of direct intervention in Iran if events there take a turn undesirable to Washington. Particular attention will be paid to the possibility of sending American "C-130" military transport aircraft to the U.S. controlled military bases in Iran to remove from Iran the modern weaponry supplied by the Pentagon as well as U.S. personnel in the event a "leftwing government" comes to power. But it is no secret that under the pretext of rescuing Americans and their property the United States has on more than one occasion made direct military intervention in independent countries.

General Oveysi Leaves For U.S.

LD061711Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Situation" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Yesterday, mass demonstrations against the existing regime and against American interference in Iran's internal affairs were held in Tehran and other cities. This American interference is becoming more blatant every day. It is precisely to see that events go the way Washington wants them to go that Robert Huyser, deputy commander of the U.S. European command, is in Tehran. He is continuing talks there with high-ranking Iranian military officials. In the view of the American press, Huyser's mission is to avert a split in Iran's military circles. As Washington sees it, unity in the armed forces is an essential factor if they are to support the civilian government formed by Bakhtiar. We would recall that Bakhtiar made his agreement to form a new government conditional on the dismissal of Army Commander General Oveysi, whom the foreign press has christened the Iranian Pinochet. He has reportedly left for the United States. Some observers see this as a camouflaged stand-by plan in case events unfavorable to the existing regime and Washington develop. If the civilian government turns out to be powerless in governing the country, then the military can be brought to the fore. And this is where General Oveysi could be useful, with his reputation as an advocate of the harshest of measures in response to popular demonstrations. And so we have an American general trying to persuade the Iranian military not to squabble among themselves and an Iranian general biding his time in America. And the civilian Cabinet, casting an eye over its shoulder at the military, awaits the shah's endorsement.

But meanwhile, on the streets of Iranian towns, there is the rattle of machineguns and the rumble of tanks and armored personnel carriers, and people's blood is being shed. Eyewitnesses arriving in Tehran from the city of Mashhad have reported that street battles have been going on there for several days.

Oveysi Wants U.S. To Stage Coup

ID071420Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A general strike against the oppressive measures of the army and police is taking place today at the instigation of the opposition National Front. Demonstrations were staged in many cities yesterday against the internal reaction and American intervention. The most rigorous demonstrations took place in the city of Qom where tens of thousands of people participated.

Shahpur Bakhtiar, prime minister of Iran appointed by the shah, has formed a new Cabinet composed of (?13) ministers. The prime minister also holds the position of interior minister in the new Cabinet. Ahmad Mir-Fendereski has become foreign minister and Gen Fereydun Jam war minister. Six ministerial posts have still not been filled.

Yesterday, the shah said on Iranian radio that he intends to go abroad for recreation and rest and that the Regency Council will discharge the duties of the head of state. In his turn, Shahpur Bakhtiar said at a press conference that the monarchy will be preserved and that the government will conduct the country's affairs in accordance with the Constitution. He said he will try to remove any misunderstanding between the king and the nation. As his first step, the prime minister promised to punish those who are guilty of bribery, oppression and killing. The opposition National Front, which has expelled Shahpur Bakhtiar from its ranks because of his agreement to form the cabinet, announced that it will not support his government.

Commentators in Tehran believe that no government cabinet can survive without this support. ETTELAAT, which was printed yesterday for the first time since its closure last November heralding the abolition of military censorship, published the opposition message which points out: Any government that takes office in Iran must accept the framework of the struggles in which the Iranian people are engaged, otherwise it will not receive broad support from the people.

LE FIGARO draws attention to the fact that General Oveysi, commander of the Iranian ground forces who is now in the United States, is trying to convince the U.S. President that the only way to rescue Iran is to use the army against the people's demonstrations. Observers warn that in this way General Oveysi is in fact trying to convince the U.S. President to stage a military coup in Iran. According to press reports, high-ranking Iranian Army officers are now engaged in (?organizing) and studying the army units and testing their combat readiness.

It has been officially announced in Iran that French authorities have extended the residence visa of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Iranian opposition religious and political leader.

Notwithstanding protests from Iranian and world social circles, the United States is continuing its rigorous efforts to intervene in the internal affairs of Iran. General Huyser, deputy commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, has arrived in Tehran on a special mission. The U.S. State Department spokesman refused to reveal the aim of Huyser's visit to Iran. He said that he has no information on a possible meeting between Huyser and the Iranian military elite but that it would not be surprising if such contact took place.

According to UPI, Huyser, whose mission has been carefully coordinated with the White House, will meet with high-ranking Iranian military officials. The agency indicates that the U.S. general will first try to identify the role of high-ranking military officials in current Iranian events.

Danger of U.S. Intervention

LD051432Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] According to an AFP dispatch from Tehran, General Oveysi, commander of land forces and military governor of Tehran, has left the country by air. According to reliable sources in Tehran, General Oveysi has probably gone to the United States. The reason for his sudden departure is not yet known. It is said in Tehran that should Shahpur Bakhtiar, the head of the new government, be incapable of carrying out his duties, General Oveysi might head a military government.

Meantime, it goes without saying that there is no lowering of the intensity of the mass demonstrations by the Iranian people against the present regime. According to a UPI correspondent, the armed forces have once again repeatedly opened fire in Tehran's northern parts and in Mashhad. The correspondent also referred to the violent clashes between the armed forces and the opposition to the present regime which have taken place in at least 14 Iranian cities.

An AP correspondent reports that the National Front, which is opposing the regime, has called on all Iranians to observe 7 January throughout the country as a day of mourning and grief for those who were killed by bullets fired by troops and policemen and who perished under tank tracks. The National Front statement notes that the general strike to be held on that day will be tantamount to a warning to those plotters collaborating with the present regime.

The UPI agency reports that in the various slogans that can be seen on the walls and traffic barriers in all Tehran avenues. Collaboration with the regime has been denounced and condemned.

Simultaneously, with the stringent guarding of Shahpur Bakhtiar's villa by the armed forces and the police, statements have been published pertaining to the National Front leadership's decision to expel Bakhtiar from this political organization.

The premises at No 173 Bahar Avenue in central Tehran are surrounded by fully armed and equipped troops. Three days ago a large group of Tehranis stormed the center and headquarters of the secret police and the notorious SAVAK organization in those premises. For many long years SAVAK's temporary jail, equipped with the most modern torture systems manufactured by the United States and Israel, operated in the dungeons of this house. Eyewitnesses say that when the people entered the SAVAK building and saw the wierdest means of torture, they were amazed.

Increasingly, fresh reports come to hand pertaining to constant U.S. efforts to intervene in Iran's internal affairs. Powell, the White House press spokesman, in his press conference in Washington, once again confirmed that the policy of U.S. backing for the present Iranian regime has not changed. Powell reported that since last November President Carter has personally studied problems connected with the situation in Iran every day.

According to foreign correspondents, one of the statements that has emerged in Tehran states that the U.S. central intelligence and espionage agency, the CIA, has put forward a detailed plan for Iran and now attempts to bring to power its puppet, whom the Americans have trained and coached over many long years, as prime minister of Iran.

According to U.S. agency and press reports, the U.S. leadership, regardless of how Iran is to get out of the impasse created by the current crisis, intends to secure its military, strategic and economic interests in this part of the world.

The official explanations that were to rebuff the rumors about the dispatch of U.S. warships to the Persian Gulf region in effect turned out to be without foundation. A group of U.S. naval warships is already steaming up and down Iran's shores, demonstrating that the Americans are strongly determined not to allow this country to leave their orbit. At the same time, a large number of U.S. military transport aircraft, under the pretext of safeguarding the security of U.S. citizens living in Iran, have been sent to this country. And, according to U.S. press reports, only a few days ago fresh groups of U.S. "specialists" came to Iran, who need protection. Later, the guards themselves will need protection. In this manner intervention in Iran, in accordance with the plan worked out for some time now, will daily acquire an ever greater scope, the only result of which will be to add to Iran's current problems.

The U.S. specialists counseling the Iranian leadership in the first place refer to the need to employ force to crush the strikes, particularly in the oil fields, and to the need to resume the delivery of Iranian oil to the world capitalist market.

In its issue today the Moscow newspaper IZVESTIYA wrote: The danger of direct U.S. intervention in Iran's internal affairs is not over. The United States deems Iran to be its main bastion for the entire oil-rich area surrounding it and endeavors to defend its unscrupulous interests in Iran. The paper continues: In such circumstances the United States is coupling its naval maneuvers, which is meant to demonstrate its power, with economic methods of bringing pressure and political skulduggery. Advisers from the CIA and other U.S. organizations in Tehran are endeavoring to change the course of events in Iran. IZVESTIYA emphasized that the USSR considers any external interference in Iran's internal affairs impermissible, no matter what form it may take.

U.S. Continues To Support Shah

LD060826Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New facts concerning incessant attempts by the United States to interfere in the internal processes going on in Iran are coming to light. A State Department representative reported that the U.S. Government is continuing its support of the shah and his initiatives, while at the same time carrying on a dialog with the opposition, whom it is trying to persuade to abandon so-called extreme demands.

'CIA Instructed SAVAK'

LD072302Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A former CIA employee who headed one of the services of that directorate in Tehran has told in a New York TIMES interview of CIA courses in Iran in the sixties for members of the Iranian political police, SAVAK, in which instruction was given in torture. Studies, (?brief) stressed, were based on methods of tormenting people that were used by the Nazis during World War II.

Iran's Oil 'Plundered' by West

LD051655Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Igor Shevtunov commentary: "A Policy Without a Future"]

[Text] The British paper FINANCIAL TIMES, under the interesting title "The Hopes of Western Companies Turn Into a Nightmare," carries an article on the events in Iran. Noting the dashed hopes which have stricken with grief this organ of the British monopolies, the writer quotes supremely accurate figures. Every year over 300 million tons of Iranian black gold used to reach the hands of Western businessmen, securing for them profits to the tune of billions of pounds sterling and dollars. According to preliminary estimates, the year just ended secured unprecedented profits for the U.S. New Jersey company, the British company British Petroleum and other Western companies which were confident about Iranian oil.

After dividing the spoils from this feast of plunder, the Western monopolies then fix a covetous eye on that part of the oil revenue considered to be Iran's share.

(Leroy Oak), the UPI correspondent, with utter insolence writes: All foreign companies with complete greed thought of snatching a piece of Iran's staple commodity, and to this end hundreds of foreign companies, including a great many U.S. companies, have opened their agencies in Iran. Iran's oil revenues reach Western banks by various routes, and military orders constitute one of the prime routes. The United States alone in the past 8 years has imposed on Iran military orders to the tune of $20 billion. According to the same UPI correspondent, only half of Iran's military orders have reached the U.S. companies, but the rest are in the hands of Britain and other imperialist countries.

Annually billions of dollars come to Western businessmen thanks to foreign advisers in Iran, and in the first place military advisers. In addition to tens of thousands of U.S. nationals, over 13,000 West Germans, 10,000 British nationals and a great many representatives from the imperialist countries live in Iran and receive huge salaries, which are normally many times greater than the salaries of Iranians who carry out the same work and occupy the same posts. Thanks to unequal trade and business with the West, Iran is losing stupendous and daily increasing sums of money. Here, too, the U.S. monopolies occupy first place. During the first 10 months of last year the volume of U.S. exports to Iran increased by 50 percent and exceeded $3 billion.

The U.S. businessmen's colleagues do not fall behind in their plunder. For instance, in the first half of last year the excess in the balance of trade between the FRG and Iran exceeded DM500 million. Finally, the money orders by fraudulent and bribetaking Iranian businessmen and government figures constitute an easy means for transferring Iran's monies to the Western monopolies. Suffice it to say that last autumn, in only 2 months, over $2 billion was transferred by this lot to Western banks.

The FINANCIAL TIMES is fully justified when it says in glowing terms that until recently Iran was indeed a golden region and a veritable Eldorado, as it were, for the operations of Western companies. The fact that such activities resulted in the bankruptcy and collapse of tens of thousands of Iranian hamlets and dire shortages among millions of Iranian citizens did not bother or disturb Western businessmen in the least. But when the Iranian people demand an end to arbitrary acts of foreigners and to the plunder of Iran's riches, the selfsame FINANCIAL TIMES calls it a nightmare.

The imperialist press these days is vociferously expressing its joy at U.S. intervention in Iran's internal affairs, including the dispatch of U.S. warships to the Persian Gulf. All these measures are to prevent the Iranian people from becoming the masters of their country's riches and to prevent the people themselves from settling their internal affairs. This is a policy without a future and is condemned to defeat and failure.

Today, even U.S. military circles are beginning to admit this. For instance, the influential U.S. military magazine, ARMED FORCES JOURNAL wrote: The United States should come to terms with the justifiable discontent pertaining to the U.S. role in the economic crisis now facing Iran. The magazine wrote: The United States, instead of living in the past, should now have the courage to look forward to the future. The truth cannot be concealed. The era of the imperialist plunder system is about to vanish and this is a reality demonstrated to the entire world by Iran's current situation.

Iranians Demonstrate at White House

LD061134Y Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 6, TASS--A mass protest demonstration was held outside the White House by the Confederation of Iranian Students in the USA. They carried posters saying: "End U.S. Interference in Iran's Affairs", "Down With the Shah's Venal Puppet Regime", "The Shah and His American Benefactors Have on Their Conscience the Blood of Thousands of Honest Iranians", "Down With the Shah and American Imperialism."

Strikes, Riots Continue

LD051629Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Iran: The Tension Persists"]

[Text] Tehran, 2 January--Enlisting the support of several figures of the opposition movement, Shahpur Bakhtiar, the leader of the Iran Party, is continuing his efforts to form a civilian coalition government.

But the leadership of the National Front--the country's leading opposition organization--has stated that it will boycott the activity of the new government. Many figures of other opposition parties and the religious movement intend to do the same. Yesterday, S. Bakhtiar set forth his platform on radio. He promised to guarantee the population rights and freedoms within the framework of the existing Constitution. He spoke in vague terms of repealing the bans on the activity of political parties and organizations. S. Bakhtiar urged the population to halt its antigovernment demonstrations and strikes.

But the general strike which has paralyzed virtually all economic life in the country is continuing. A number of influential religious figures has appealed to striking oil workers to return to work and resume the extraction and refining of oil on a scale meeting the country's domestic requirements. Antigovernment demonstrations and riots continue to grip about 30 of the country's cities. The demonstrators are attacking police stations, toppling monuments to the shah and burning portraits of him. "Down With the Shah!", "Americans Out of Iran"--these are the main demands under which the demonstrations in Tehran and other cities in the country are being held.

Anti-U.S. Protest 'Gaining Momentum'

LD052213Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Despite official repression in Iran, demonstrations by the people against the present regime and U.S. interference in the country continue. According to witnesses in Mashhad, in the course of a few days street battles took place between the armed forces and demonstrators. As reported by certain sources, half of the city is under the control of opponents of the regime. The troops are using tanks and armored vehicles against the demonstrators, resulting in the deaths of thousands of people.

Protest against U.S. interference, especially the stationing of a fleet of U.S. warships in the Persian Gulf, is gaining momentum in Tehran and other cities. The U.S. Embassy entrance is guarded bytroops and police in order to prevent demonstrators from reaching the main building. It seems that the country's authorities are determined to intensify repression and restrictions in the country.

According to AFP, Iran is planning to withdraw its forces from southern Lebanon, where they are operating as part of the UN peace-keeping force. A special request on this has been submitted to the United Nations.

6 Jan Situation Report

LD061450Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Popular demonstrations took place in Tehran yesterday. Foreign correspondent's report that the Iranian people's demonstrations against the present regime and against U.S. intervention in the country's affairs are continuing. Such demonstrations took place yesterday in the cities of Maragheh, Sarab, Azarshahr, Bonab, 'Ajab Shir, Yazd and in other cities. The participants in the demonstrations very decisively condemned the bloody acts of violence perpetrated by the armed forces and the police on the defenseless populations of Mashhad and Qazvin. According to witnesses who have come from Mashhad, the military authorities used heavy tanks and armored cars against demonstrators. The tank drivers fired at unarmed people with cannon and heavy machineguns and crushed them under their tank tracks. Street battles took place in Mashhad over a period of several days, resulting in large-scale destruction and great loss of life. Half the city is controlled by the opposition to the regime, who have embarked on a bitter struggle against the authorities' terrorist operations.

The incidents in Mashhad--during which, according to information from certain sources, several thousands were killed and wounded--have aroused a storm of anger and revulsion throughout the country.

According to a Paris report, the magazine "NOW RUZ," the organ of the Iranian opposition reports that the armed forces on the streets of Qazvin opened fire on the people with automatic rifles, attacked two hospitals and killed all those who had been wounded during the demonstrations. The magazine "NOW RUZ" writes: Using British Chieftain tanks, the army has occupied the city. Troops set fire to trucks and private cars, shops and department stores and threw into the fires people weakened by wounds they had received during the shooting.

In Tehran the demonstrations are mainly taking place at night and in the vicinity of the U.S. Embassy, which is being closely guarded by the armed forces and the police. Tehran is nightly submerged in darkness since the strikes are cutting the power supply. There is a shortage of petroleum products and gas in the city.

The department stores are closed. However, despite all the problems--which most Iranians believe are being deliberately created by the country's authorities who are obstructing the distribution of fuel and foodstuffs in order to crush the opposition's spirit of resistance--the intensity of struggle has not subsided.

More and more slogans addressed to army troops are constantly appearing on the walls of houses and buildings. One of these wall slogans said: "Army, You Should Be a National and Not a U.S. Army!" Another exhortation read: "No Deal of Collaboration With the Generals Should Ever Take Place!"

Every day new facts come to light regarding continuing U.S. efforts to intervene in Iran's internal events. During the past few days the United States, apart from military pressure, has also brought political pressure on the various groupings, both in the government front and that of the Iranian opposition. A U.S. State Department spokesman has reported that the U.S. Government is continuing to support the present Iranian regime and its initiatives toward securing stability in the country, and that, parallel with the continuation of its efforts toward this end, has embarked on talks with the opposition to the present regime in order to force them to give up their extremist demands.

New York TIMES commentator (Russell) wrote: The U.S. Government is now concentrating all its efforts toward maintaining unity within the Iranian Armed Forces and securing support for the civilian government of Shahpur Bakhtiar. (Russell) went on: It is for this reason in particular that Carter has dispatched General Huyser to Tehran in the hope of preventing discord and division within the ranks of Iranian officers. (Russell) noted that the question of dispatching U.S. warships to the Persian Gulf will remain in abeyance for the future.

The ADEN NEWS AGENCY commented on the dispatch of the U.S. 7th Fleet from the Indian Ocean to the shores of the Persian Gulf and noted that the aim behind this move was, as it were, to secure U.S. strategic interests at the expense of the Iranian nation, which, despite its vast oil riches, has been and is one of the poorest nations in the world. Democratic Yemen believes that U.S. maneuvers in the Indian Ocean are not merely aimed at Iran, but rather directly threaten all countries in the region, particularly those pursuing an independent, anti-imperialist policy such as Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen and Iraq. The ADEN NEWS AGENCY in its commentary noted: Therefore, it is necessary for the web of U.S. imperialist plots to be torn apart by a united front of the national and patriotic forces, the progressive regimes and the entire peace-loving forces of the world.

The West German magazine STERN carried a report on the situation in Iran. Everyone knows of the incident in which 100 troops and officers refused to obey an order of the military government to bear arms and attack their coreligionists who were participating in demonstrations. The magazine STERN noted that that incident preceded a wave of desertions from the military, the extent of which cannot yet be guessed at. The magazine STERN wrote the following about anti-U.S. feeling within the Iranian Army: Iranian officers are dissatisfied with the influence, arrogance and imperious attitude of U.S. advisers. A former pilot told a STERN correspondent: During my military training, U.S. personnel treated me as a man of a lower order and a second class human being. According to the magazine STERN, a large number of U.S. and Israeli officers and advisers have been engaged by the Iranian Air Force to examine and repair military aircraft. Every day three aircraft belonging to El Al, the Israeli airline, fly from Tehran's airports full of Iranian Jews, who are flying to Tel Aviv and in return other El Al aircraft arrive full of Israeli technicians and advisers.

7 Jan Situation Report

LD072042Y Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 7, TASS--The formation of a new government of Iran by S. Bakhtiar, former prominent leader of the opposition, has not eased tension in Iran. Mass anti-government demonstrations were resumed this morning in a number of districts of the capital as well as in the cities of Hamadan, Ardabil, Tabriz, Semnan, Abadan, Khorramshahr, Baneh, Yazd and others. Troops opened fire more than once to disperse the demonstrators and used tear gas against them. Casualties are reported. Reinforced army and police units continue patrolling the streets and squares in Tehran as well as approaches to the shah's residence and the American Embassy. In the city of Lanjrud, the insurgents held power for two days.

In the capital and many other cities, anti-shah and anti-American slogans and inscriptions are to be seen on house walls, fences, and in shop windows: "Yankee, Go Home;" "Down With CIA Agents;" "People, Take Up Arms." There are reports of strikes by railway workers, employees of the central Tehran airport, post-office and telegraph offices. Teachers of Tehran University have again staged a sit-in. The population in the majority of cities are experiencing an acute shortage of food, power supply, kerosene and gas for heating homes in winter time. Shops, banks and public institutions are closed in the capital.

The opposition National Front, which expelled Bakhtiar from its ranks for his agreement to head--on the shah's order--a new government, urged the Iranian people to begin a general strike and to hold a day of mourning for the victims of the bloody suppression by troops and police of public demonstrations that swept the country last week. As a result of brutal suppressions, about three hundred people were killed and thousands wounded in Iran in recent days.

Paris, January 7, TASS--An influential political and religious leader of Iran, Khomeyni, now in exile in France, urged the Iranians to hold on January 8 a day of prayer for the Iranians who died in the struggle against the present regime. Khomeyni described the formation of the new Iranian government as "a dangerous conspiracy prepared by the shah and the international clique in order to preserve the monarchy in Iran."

Commenting on the shah's statement on his intention to go abroad "for a holiday" and on the establishment of a Regency Council in Iran for the period of his absence, Khomeyni, FRANCE PRESSE reports, demanded the shah's abdication.

Beirut, January 7, TASS--Reports are coming in from Iran on increased anti-shah and anti-American sentiments among Iranian troops which until now were the mainstay of the regime and the guarantor of American influence in Iran. As is reported by a correspondent of the Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'B from Tehran, a group of opposition servicemen at a military base near the Iranian capital shot dead 14 officers for their participation in the brutal suppression of anti-government demonstrations. In the south of the country another group of soldiers tried those who suppressed the striking oil workers. Over 400 servicemen deserted the military garrison in Jeredj last month.

ASH-SHA'B says that in the top echelon of the Iranian military command there is a group of generals who are against any restriction of the shah's powers, his departure from the country or his temporary removal from power and who recommend the shah to act from positions of strength. In the opinion of political observers, the newspaper says, this group is controlled by the United States and has the support of American military advisers as well as CIA officials. By supporting the shah and the Iranian brasshat, ASH-SHA'B says, the United States hopes to keep its positions in Iran irrespective of the course of events.

ISRAELIS SHELL PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN S. LEBANON

LD051202Y Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 5, TASS--Palestinian refugee camps in the area of Al-Hasbayah village, kn the south of Lebanon, were heavily shelled by Israeli artillery and units of the Lebanese conservative forces. Civilian casualties are reported. Considerably material damage was caused to the village.

'Provocations' Continue

LD062141Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 6, TASS--The Israeli military continues armed provocations against southern Lebanon. Throughout last night the Israelis kept under intensive fire An-Nabatiyah and the area of (Hasban). There were civilian casualties in these villages and considerable damage was caused to houses and crops.

Situation 'Tense'

LD072138Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 7, TASS--The situation in Lebanon remains tense because of unceasing armed provocations by Israeli troops and the local conservative forces cooperating with them. Clashes provoked by conservatives took place last night in the south eastern districts of Beirut--Ash-Shiyah, 'Ayn-ar-Rummanah, Tahwit and others. There was heavy sniper's fire from the armed formations of the conservative forces in the area of the shopping centre of the capital and districts adjacent to the sea port. Civilian casualties are reported. Tension has not eased in the south of the country either. Israeli naval launches again violated Lebanese territorial waters by approaching the coast near the city of Tyre. They were driven away by the fire of Lebanese coastal artillery.

The Israeli military together with units of Lebanese right-wing forces continues strengthening its positions in various parts of southern Lebanon. New strongholds are being built there and additional batches of arms prepared for combat use. As the newspaper AL-WATAN reports, about 30 Israeli Centurion tanks were sighted last night near Al-Nakuzra. The local press says that the Israelis and the rightwing Christian forces are planning to take under control the entire territory of southern Lebanon by the time the mandate of the U.N. interim force in Lebanon expires.

ISRAEL 'SQUEEZING' AS-SADAT TO GAIN MORE CONCESSIONS

LD051625Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Kapralov commentary: "In the Impasse of a Separate Deal"]

[Text] According to the Camp David scenario it was planned to sign the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal back on 17 December. This did not take place. At the same time the Israeli leadership has stated that it is ready to conclude an agreement with Cairo at any time. As-Sadat acknowledged, in his turn, that he agrees to the treaty 95 percent.

What is stopping the Egyptian president from securing the shameful deal with his signature? As we see, only 5 percent.... That is the neglible figure at which As-Sadat values the destiny of the long-suffering Palestinian people, to whom he is demagogically proposing "self-government" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip by the end of 1979.

But this "self-government" under Israeli military control is nothing but an attempt to eliminate the Palestinian problem artifically and take the question of creating an independent Palestinian state--the key question in a Near East settlement--off the agenda. Nonetheless, As-Sadat, having begun his bargaining over the West Bank and Gaza, which is betraying the Palestinians, is trying to present himslef as a champion of the Palestinian people's interests and to use this as a cover for his capitulation in the face of the aggressor.

Here Washington took it upon itself to help Cairo, occupying itself with attempts to find a compromise solution which would, on the one hand, allow As-Sadat to "save" face, and, on the other, would not bind the Israeli occupiers to anything concrete. With this aim, U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance made his recent trip to the Near East. However, Tel Aviv, as Israeli Defense Minister Dayan stated at the American-Israeli-Egyptian meeting just ended in Brussels, rejected the Egyptian proposals. Then As-Sadat himself made the next concession. At a press conference in Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ghali made it clearly known that the Egyptian leadership is prepared to sign the treaty with Israel even without mention in its text of the destiny of the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan, confining itself to the Gaza Strip. But Israel, as the Brussels meeting revealed, found even these new capitulatory conditions unacceptable.

Tel Aviv is trying to "squeeze" As-Sadat, without retreating one iota from its tough position. Cairo, as America's TIME magazine notes, "wants as never before to prove to his Arab brothers that he is not selling them out by signing a separate peace treaty with Israel." Trying to beat down the flames of criticismaimed at him since the Arab conference in Baghdad and seriously concerned by a certain cooling in relations with Saudi Arabia, which the Western press is pointing out, As-Sadat is rushing about and maneuvering. And Tel Aviv is driving him further into the impasse of a deal, insisting on the signing of a treaty on conditions which are advantageous to Israel alone.

ISRAEL NEGATIVE, EGYPT CONFIDENT ON TREATY

LD060009Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Reports from various sources say that the Egyptian-Israeli talks under U.S. supervision will be resumed this month. Cairo, for example, officially expressed its readiness for the talks and requested Washington once again to take a direct part in the talks. The Egyptian leadership still deludes itself in hoping that the United States will be able or, to be more correct, will want to apply pressure on Israel and force it to agree to what are called the Egyptian demands, that is, to link the treaty to granting so-called self-government to the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and that Egypt's Arab defense commitments take precedence over commitments arising from the treaty with Israel.

It is common knowledge that Israel totally refuses to accept all this, which actually is rather trivial. Moreover, the Zionist leadership in Israel has decided in the meantime to continue building settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory. Tel Aviv declares that all the Israeli settlements which have been built on land seized from its Arab owners will remain forever under the protection of the Israeli army, which is equipped with the most modern U.S. weapons.

The United States is planning to increase the size of military aid to its favorite in the Middle East. I would point out that deliveries of military aircraft to Egypt under a previous agreement have not taken place to date. Only days ago, the U.S. presidential adviser for nation security affairs categorically dismissed the rumored coolness in U.S.-Israeli relations. Brzezinski emphatically said: No, this can never happen. On the contrary, U.S. relations with Israel, according to him, have never been stronger. What does this actually mean? Certainly, you gentlemen know full well what it means. Briefly, the U.S.-Israeli special relations means complete U.S. support for Tel Aviv's expansionist and aggressive policy.

And in light of the current Middle East situation, the demagogy of the Egyptian leadership's tactic, which claims for itself the role of defender of the interests and rights of the Palestinian and all the other Arab peoples becomes clearer. Despite all the evidence, Cairo thus repeats parrot-fashion that the treaty which is being arranged with Israel is not separate.

But, we may ask? What is it then? Has the Egyptian leadership, with the help of Washington, succeeded in persuading another Arab country to join the Egyptian-Israeli treaty or in making that country agree to sign a treaty like this with Israel? No, this has not happened. The Arab countries, whose leaders met in Baghdad in November, denounced and rejected totally the Camp David agreements and all that ensues from them. Neither the appeals of the Egyptian president nor the pressure of U.S. diplomacy had any effect on this stance. Efforts like these are still being made today but will not produce the results hoped for by Washington and Cairo.

Let us take another aspect of the Egyptian attitude--the one which concerns Palestine. How hypocritical can one become in asserting that the granting of self-government to the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is a struggle for the recovery of the national rights of the Palestinian people? Is not this self-government a legal confirmation of the annexation of Palestinian territory to Israel? Also, how can the struggle for the rights of the Palestinian people exclude the PLO, which was recognized by the Arabs and the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the homeless people? But since the beginning of As-Sadat's disgraceful initiative, Cairo has betrayed the PLO's right.

Finally, the third point in Egypt's attitude is this: Egypt's demand that Israel agree that the Egyptian commitment to Arab joint defences take precedence over the commitments arising from the U.S. draft treaty to which Tel Aviv had agreed. This is no more than a purely propagandistic trick. The Egyptian leadership long ago abandoned the implementation of its Arab commitments. Let us take the events in Lebanon, for example. What has the Egyptian president done to resist Israel's aggression against this Arab country? Nothing. What could he do while the Egyptian leadership itself proposed to the United States that its army police Africa and the Middle East? Yet, despite all this, Israel does not want to change its negative attitude to the Egyptian demands. As for Cairo, in these circumstances, it continues to say that it is confident that the treaty with the aggressors will be signed.

EGYPT'S MANEUVERS, DECEPTIONS ON PALESTINIANS SCORED

LD060034Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Dec 78 LD

[Anatoliy Doronin commentary]

[Text] As news agencies report from Cairo, a session of the Egyptian Cabinet of Ministers has been held there. During the session, questions connected with the resumption of the separate peace talks with Israel were examined. At the session, and I quote, "Growing international support for Egypt at these talks was noted with satisfaction." What this is, however, is an attempt to pass wishful thinking off as reality.

Cairo's willingness to make concessions is of course linked in Washington and Tel Aviv, and, possibly, in the capitals of certain other Western European states. But within the Arab world, whose interests Cairo has betrayed, Egypt remains in complete isolation. Realizing this, Cairo has recently made a number of attempts to split the unity of Arab states. As-Sadat has sent letters to the heads of the conservative governments of Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, assuring them of his loyalty to the Arab aims.

At the talks with Israel he made a number of proposals with which, in the opinion of observers, he deliberately brought the talks to a deadlock. He did this, in part, because of the primacy of his agreements with Arab countries over the agreements with Israel, and he demanded a date from Israel for the granting of autonomy to Palestinians living on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. But both these proposals and the difficulties at the talks are seen as nothing but a ploy intended to raise As-Sadat's prestige in the Arab world, to draw onto Egypt's side the least firm of the Arab leaders and to transform the separate talks into multilateral ones with the aim, supposedly, of attaining a comprehensive Near East settlement.

But let us, by way of example, take a careful look at how Egypt, together with Israel, intends to resolve the Palestinian question. Does the solution they propose fit into the framework of a comprehensive Near East settlement? Their solution is to grant autonomy under the present conditions of Israeli occupation. Israel does not even intend to withdraw its troops from the West Bank. According to the position that is universally held by the Arab countries, the Palestinian question can and must be resolved only by means of granting the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and to create their own state. Thus, As-Sadat's position, as you can see, has not changed. It remains just as it was--one of betrayal. And, of course, he has not succeeded in either destroying or shaking the unity of the Arab countries. For this reason Cairo's expressions of satisfaction ring manifestly untrue. Egypt has no grounds for this.

YASIR 'ARAFAT REJECTS CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD070034Y Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, January 6, TASS--The Egyptian leadership is seeking to resume the separate talks with Tel Aviv in keeping with the understanding reached at Camp David. Speaking at Aswan, President as-Sadat stated that there remained no problems hindering a resumption of "peace" talks with Israel. We hope, he said, that an agreement on a date and venue of the talks will be reached next week.

Beirut, January 6, TASS--The Palestine Liberation Organization is resolutely rejecting the capitulatory Camp David agreement, said Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

In an interview with the (SHU'UN FALASTINA) magazine, he emphasized that the agreements signed at Camp David are in essence an expression of Israel's demands which were confirmed by U.S. President Carter and signed by As-Sadat. They are an attempt to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the annexation of East Jerusalem.

Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that the Arab nation is faced with the task to enlist its resources and strengthen relations with allies, first of all, with socialist countries inthe vanguard of which is the Soviet Union.

EGYPT'S 1979 BUDGET TO DOUBLE MILITARY EXPENDITURE

LD062338Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Egyptian Cabinet has approved the 1979 state budget. The budget has a huge deficit exceeding 2.68 billion Egyptian pounds. In this connection, a number of political observers draw attention to the fact that in these circumstances when the As-Sadat regime is getting ready to sign a separate peace with Israel, the budget calls for doubling military expenditure at the expense of the housing program and other pressing social needs.

Why all this, particularly when we heard As-Sadat repeat recently, and with determination, that war with Israel will not take place after today? Why, then, has the As-Sadat regime found it necessary to increase allocations for military expenditure? A full answer to this question can be found in the secret Camp David agreements which were published in the press.

What is involved here is the role of Egypt as a policeman. The Egyptian Army was called upon to play this role in the Arab world and Africa. And incidentally, the United States laid this down as a condition for supplying Egypt with arms. One must point out here that this matter had been raised once again on the pages of some U.S. newspapers following the events in Iran. For example, the New York TIMES on the basis of the White House statement, claimed that the Iranian crisis makes the issue of concluding a separate peace between Egypt and Israel more important to the interests of the United States, of course. The paper said that these two countries are capable of establishing a joint military and political alliance which serves, as is apparent, the interests of the United States. Perhaps such interests are well known to all--that is, to suppress all that is progressive and revolutionary in the Middle East and Israel.

IRAQI-PALESTINIAN TALKS END IN BAGHDAD

LD051414Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, January 5, TASS--Iraqi-Palestinian talks during which the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian question were discussed came to a close here. The Iraqi delegation at the talks was headed by Na'im Haddad, member of the all-Arab leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party [BA'ATH], and the Palestinian delegation by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

WEST SAID TO GIVE S. AFRICA NUCLEAR WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY

LD062146Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Washington POST some days ago reported that according to Abraham Roux, president of the Atomic Energy Board of the Republic of South Africa [RSA], this country possesses installations capable of enriching uranium to the concentration necessary to produce atomic bombs. As our observer notes, in the language of the Zulu people of South Africa, the word (?valindaba) means "something that is not to be mentioned." It is significant that precisely this word used by the South African racists to name their industrial complex for the enrichment of uranium.

Hardly anything is reported about this complex in the RSA itself; and, in the opinion of policymakers in the RSA, it should not be spoken of outside the country either. Why are the racists trying to hide this industrial complex from the eyes of the public and doing all they can to surround it with a curtain of secrecy? Officially, after all, it is intended to process fuel for atomic electric power stations which are being built, or have already been built, in the RSA, and which, according to the country's racist leaders, are being used only for peaceful purposes. The secret is simple: In reality, this complex can enrich, and is enriching, uranium mined in the RSA and in racist-occupied Namibia to a concentration considerably higher than 3 percent, which enables it to be used for the manufacture of atomic bombs. And this has once again been confirmed by the head of the RSA atomic program, Abraham Roux, in the statement published on the eve of the new year by the Washington POST. It becomes perfectly clear that all the RSA racists' talk about their use of atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes, and about the special installations intended only to produce uranium for sale to other countries, are merely a smokescreen under cover of which they are producing their own nuclear weapons.

And although the Western countries are trying with all their efforts to convince the world public that their monopolies have not rendered aid to the South African racists in the creation of nuclear weaponry, the facts say that it is precisely they who have conveyed to the RSA the necessary technology. The nuclear weapons, to the creation of which the RSA racists have come closer due to the aid of the Western powers, are forming an especially dangerous hotbed in this region, which threatens the peace and security not only for the peoples of Africa but also for the whole world.

S. AFRICA USES FOREIGN MERCENARIES TO FIGHT IN NAMIBIA

LD080714Y Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, January 8, TASS--The authorities of the South African Republic use mercenaries from Britain, the FRG, Israel, as well as soldiers of the fascist Pinochet junta in fighting against Namibian patriots. A statement to this effect was made here by the permanent representation of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

Together with Western mercenaries and soldiers of the Chilean junta operating in Namibia are bandits of Angolan counter-revolutionary groupings. They are undergoing training in Grootfontein and other military bases of the South African Republic in Namibia unlawfully occupied by its troops.

ANC: ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT SOVIET STAND IN AFRICA 'FUTILE'

LD080012Y Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, January 7, TASS--The countries of the socialist community with the Soviet Union at their head have always been reliable allies, a source of moral and material strength of the liberation movements in Africa and all over the world, says the statement by the representation of the African National Congress of South Africa in Mozambique. It is not by word of mouth, but in action that the land of the Soviets has proved its adherence to the cause of freedom of oppressed peoples. It has always consistently waged a resolute struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racialism, says the document. We have witnessed it in Chile, in the Middle East, in Vietnam, Angola and Ethiopia, during the imperialist interference in Zaire. Free Africa invariably feels the support of the Soviet people in its struggle for the liquidation of the disgraceful racialist regime in the south of Africa. Futile are the attempts of those, the statement points out, who would like to discredit the peace-loving policy of the Soviet land based on the principle of proletarian internationalism. True fighters for freedom, democracy and socialism wrathfully condemn slanders against the land, which has for 61 years now been the lodestar of world progress.

SOVIETS ADDRESS ANGOLAN CADRE TRAINING COURSES IN LUANDA

LD051147Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent V. Volkov dispatch: "Training of Party Cadres"]

[Text] Luanda, 23 December--A theoretical seminar for instructors at national and provincial party schools of the MPLA-Workers Party of Angola on questions of organizing the creative study of Marxist-Leninist theory under Angolan conditions has begun here. The seminar's participants are hearing lectures and reports delivered by leading party workers and also by Soviet scholars.

BREZHNEV SENDS CYCLONE CONDOLENCES TO MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

LD051425Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Samora M. Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a telegram expressing profound condolences on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people in connection with the natural disaster that has befallen Mozambique--the tropical cyclone that struck the country's northern coast--and conveyed heartfelt sympathy to the families of those killed and injured.

GORBACHEV ATTENDS CONGO EMBASSY RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD051527Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 29 December Jean-Pierre Nonalut, the People's Republic of Congo ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception to mark the ninth anniversary of the founding of the Congolese Labor Party. The reception was attended by M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, executives from a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of the public.

SOVIET MEDIA COMMENT ON SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

RED FLAG Slanders SRV

OW061221Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 5 Jan 79 OW

[Mitin commentary: "What Is Hidden Behind the Peking Propaganda Organization's Latest Series of Anti-Vietnam Fabrications?"]

[Text] The CCP Central Committee's theoretical publication, RED FLAG, has published in issue No 1 of 1979 an article containing harsh rumors and slanders against the Vietnamese people. This publication says the struggle carried out by the Cambodian patriots under the banner of the National United Front of Cambodia is controlled by Vietnam, which is implementing a policy of "regional hegemonism." The RED FLAG article says Vietnam is a tool in the Soviet Union's "implementation of its present policy of global hegemonism."

In its attempt to shift responsibility for the Cambodian crime onto Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the Chinese propaganda organization is learning from the old methods used by reactionary elements in various parts of the world. In the 1920's when the Chinese masses were carrying out revolutionary struggle against the reactionary regime, rightist newspapers in China and imperialist countries were clamorously alleging that the struggle was a result of the conspiracies carried out by the Comintern and foreign forces. [passage indistinct] now it seems that the people in Peking who have fabricated propaganda are using the lie-telling newspapers to spread that propaganda. In fact, neither Vietnam nor the Soviet Union has played any role in Cambodia. The reasons why the Cambodian people have arisen to carry out armed struggle to oppose the regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary are obvious. Between August and September of 1978, the United Nations released information proving that the Cambodian rulers, under the signboard of Maoist class struggle, were carrying out a policy of massacring Khmer people, Vietnamese people and Chinese people. Approximately one-third of the total population of Cambodia was killed in a period of just over 3 years.

Listeners, please judge for yourselves: Do the Cambodian people have reason to carry out armed struggle to seek freedom and oppose [words indistinct] received guidance and protection from China and took control in Phnom Penh? It should be assumed that the personages in Peking are now reading news reports from Cambodia with greater and greater fear and concern. The patriotic forces of the National United Front of Cambodia are winning one victory after another and Peking's puppet is moving closer and closer to its collapse.

It can be assumed that it was precisely because of this that the Chungnanhai personages assigned RED FLAG the task of attempting to use the traditional method of reactionary elements to shift responsibility for the Cambodian affair to outsiders such as Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

PRC Sending Aid to Cambodia

LD060032Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Today Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council, had a meeting with a group of American journalists. Answering their questions on the Cambodian situation, he stated directly that China is rendering material aid in various forms to the dictatorship regime of Pol Pot.

Hanoi Refutes Claims of Attack

LD051728Y Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

["Myth About 'Federation of Indochina'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, January 5, TASS--In the recent days the propaganda bodies of Beijing [Peking] and Phnom Penh started rehashing again the old myth that Vietnam attacks Kampuchea and intends to seize it to create a sort of "federation of Indochina", the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes in its leading article today. Distorting truth, the Phnom Penh clique sent to the United Nations Security Council a message with the call to save its fascist regime that landed on the brink of crash. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group that boasted of its power is now in confusion and calls for help.

The threat to the regime is made not by the neighbouring Vietnam but in Kampuchea itself, NHAN DAN writes. Bloody reprisals staged by the dictatorship could not supress the struggle of the Kampuchean people that has long-standing traditions of heroic struggle for vital rights, for freedom and independence. Millions of Kampucheans rallied under the banner of Kampuchea's United Front for National Salvation whose revolutionary army already controls a considerable area of the country. No force can arrest this process.

The entire progressive mankind hails the nation that rose to the struggle for national salvation. Emergence of the independent and free Kampuchea will be an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

As to Vietnam, we refuted many times the slanderous allegations of Phnom Penh and Beijing about "federation of Indochina", the newspaper writes in conclusion. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam always respected and respects the right of all peoples to independence and sovereignty. We never encroached and will not encroach on even an inch of land of others.

SRV Statement on Conflict

LD062120Y Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

["Statement by the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, January 6, TASS--In the past several days the people and the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) stepped up struggle against the reactionary grouping of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and won many glorious victories, liberating vast areas of their country. Faced with a threat of collapse of their regime, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary came forward with calumny that Vietnam is carrying out a large-scale aggression against Kampuchea and demanded the convocation of the U.N. Security Council to consider this slander, says a statement by a spokesman for the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The statement was circulated here today. The calumny by the Phnom Penh regime is aimed at denying the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and at deceiving the world public.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the statement emphasizes, is resolutely rejecting the vile slander by the ruling circles of Phnom Penh and is stating:

In the course of the past three years the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, being an instrument of the expansionist policy of the ruling circles of Peking, has been practising a barbarous policy of genocide against the Kampuchean people.

The clique provoked conflicts with all neighbouring countries, undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The formation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation became a reply to the oppression.

The Kampuchean people's struggle is aimed at overthrowing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary grouping and is an internal affair of Kampuchea, and no one has the right to interfere in that affair.

The goals of the KNUFNS revolutionary struggle, set out in its programme, are to end the genocide, to build life in the conditions of freedom, independence and resepct for human dignity, to pursue a foreign policy of peace, friendship and non-alignment, and to establish relations of goodneighbourly cooperation with Southeast Asian countries, which fully meets the aims of the movement of non-alignment and the U.N. Charter. The Government of the SRV fully supports the just cause of the people of Kampuchea.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, instigated and supported by the ruling circles of Peking, launched a large-scale aggressive war on Vietnam's borders, committing cruel crimes against the Vietnamese people.

Vietnam showed restraint and many times suggested solving the border conflict between the two countries by peaceful talks. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, however, is continuing the war against the people of Vietnam, making them use the right to self-defence and resolutely repulse the aggression.

The KNUFNS comes out for an end to the border war with Vietnam and for the holding of talks to solve the question of relations between the two countries. The Government of the SRV welcomes this course and supports the statement dated January 5 by the KNUFNS Central Committee that the demand by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique that the U.N. Security Council discuss questions of Kampuchea's relations with Vietnam runs counter to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and to the U.N. Charter. The plan of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is to make use of the UNO in order to save its fascist regime which is condemned by the whole of mankind and which is on the verge of collapse. But there is no doubt that the plan will suffer a fiasco, the SRV Foreign Ministry's statement stresses.

Doronin Denies SRV Invasion

LD052124Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Anatoliy Doronin commentary]

[Text] Out of today's reports from foreign press agencies, one's attention is drawn, above all, due to its absurdity and at first sight its ridiculousness, to a report from AFP from Bangkok. The head of the Phnom Penh regime, Pol Pot, it says, stated today that Vietnamese divisions were taking part in the attack against Cambodia with the support of Soviet troops and also units from the countries of the Warsaw Pact. They are, it is said, using a huge amount of modern arms, planes, tanks and artillery, which has allowed them to penetrate deeply into Cambodia's territory.

It must be said that not only has AFP transmitted this false report, but other Western agencies also have conveyed it around the world. And this is not the first time. This sort of thing happens practically every day. Reports from UPI, REUTER and other Western agencies are constantly beginning with the words: "The Vietnamese forces are attacking." Why do they have to distort the essence of what is happening in Cambodia and present it as if the downfall of the bloody regime in Phnom Penh is happening not under the blows of the detachments of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], but, allegedly as a result of intervention?

It appears that there are several reasons for this. Above all, it is a clear attempt to discredit in the eyes of the world public the policies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the countries of the socialist community. Also quite evident is an attempt to minimize the role of the KNUFNS.

But there is, if you please, yet another more hidden and more dangerous purpose. To provoke a further exacerbation of the situation in the Indochina region.

As Western observers admit, the military, political and diplomatic situation in Phnom Penh is hopeless unless it receives immediate and massive foreign intervention. And so, it is said, if as the French LES ECHOS writes, Beijing [Peking] sees the hand of Moscow behind what is going on, the Chinese leaders will hardly stand by and watch, I quote, while Cambodia, their last ally in this region, is drawn into the Soviet camp.

The U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR echoes the same thoughts. China, it writes, is strengthening its resolve to force Vietnam to pay. It seems as though certain Western forces are attempting to provoke a clash between China and Vietnam. And for this reason, they would like to make use of the fabricated Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia.

U.S. Accused of Supporting Cambodia

LD051722Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1339 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

["Washington and Peking Support a Bloody Regime"--TASS headline]

[Excerpt] New York, 5 January, TASS--The United States has in effect expressed its solidarity with one of the most repressive and bloody of regimes--the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Cambodia. The U.S. State Department has issued a statement which not only expresses support for the demands of the Phnom Penh authorities to convene the Security Council to examine their slanderous fabrications, but also contains direct attacks on Vietnam.

The Phnom Penh regime was recently subjected to sharp criticism from the rostrum of the recent UN General Assembly session. For example, D. Jamieson, the Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, described the situation in Cambodia as "tragic." "All the evidence indicates," he said, "that the Cambodian government is systematically abusing the basic rights of its citizens, and that repressions and killings are continuing." He called on the United Nations to take effective measures to put an end to the reprisals in Cambodia.

The American press also points to the repressive nature of the Phnom Penh regime. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that the Cambodian authorities are pursuing an "exceptionally brutal domestic policy," which has isolated them from the whole world.

Levchenko Views Struggle

LD062312Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The situationin Kampuchea is now discussed by our commentator Leonid Levchenko:

The revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea have mounted a powerful offensive against troops of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and have now liberated the major part of six eastern and north-eastern provinces of the country. The population is jubilantly welcoming its liberators and is taking an active part in eliminating the forces of that regime. In the areas still held by the troops of the reactionary regime, popular uprisings are being launched. In the ruling clique's army itself there is complete disintegration. Whole units surrender or cross over to the people. This indicates a growing popular rebuff for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

The people of Kampuchea refuse to reconcile themselves to the inhuman order established by the current rulers in Phnom Penh on instructions from Beijing [Peking]. With good reason, the Western press calls this regime an offspring of the Chinese Cultural Revolution from which in China itself millions of innocent people suffered.

The United Front of National Salvation of Kampuchea [KNUFNS] which heads the struggle against the regime of the Phnom Penh rulers calls on all patriotic forces to act resolutely to create a really free and democratic state. The front's program guarantees the people of Kampuchea peace and an end to the order established by the reactionary regime. In the liberated areas, the population is getting back to normal. For this reason, the front's program finds growing support among the people of Kampuchea who are intensifying their struggle against the criminal regime. Victories of this struggle make the Phnom Penh rulers and their Peking backers furious. They are trying to picture the heavy defeats the Kampuchean people have inflicted on the clique under the leadership of the KNUFNS as resulting from an interference by Vietnam. Peking makes use of such tales to worsen tension on the Chinese-Vietnamese border where it stages all sorts of provocations regularly.

Along with that, Peking is trying to broaden the interventionist sallies on Vietnamese territory by its Phnom Penh supporters. Everything seems to indicate that the Chinese leaders would like to use the Phnom Penh regime as a supplier of cannon-fodder in order to carry out their hegemonistic designs. These aspirations have support in that section of the Western press that takes part in playing the China card.

The deeds of the Kampuchean patriots and the support for their liberation struggle by the rest of the country's people are the next denial of the vicious anti-Vietnam slander spread by the enemies of Kampuchea's democratic forces.

Statement by KNUFNS

LD061801Y Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 6, TASS--The Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] has categorically denied slanderous inventions contained in the messages of the Phnom Penh authorities to the U.N. Security Council. By this manoeuvre, says the Central Committee's statement circulated here by the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is trying to reduce to naught the role of KNUFNS, the only real representative of the Kampuchean people, and to mislead world public opinion.

The reactionary clique has committed numerous crimes against the people and placed the Kampuchean nation before the threat of extermination, the statement says. To save the homeland and their lives, various sections of the population, including servicemen and officials of the state apparatus of the Phnom Penh regime, rose in rebellion and the ensuing struggle led up to the establishment of KNUFNS.

The struggle for the salvation of the country and the overthrow of the reactionary regime is the right cause of the Kampuchean people, the statement says. Other countries have no right to interfere in Kampuchean internal affairs. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which has betrayed the interests of the country and the people, represents no-one.

The KNUFNS Central Committee urges the governments and peoples of Southeast Asian countries and the whole world, as well as national and international organizations to support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for a really peaceful, free, independent, democratic, progressive and prospering Kampuchea, struggle for strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

New York, January 6, TASS--The declaration of the KNUFNS on the aims and tasks of the Kampuchean revolution--which was adopted at the constituent congress of the front in the liberated districts of Kampuchea in December last year--was circulated here, at the request of the permanent representation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at UNO, as the Security Council's document.

The circulation of this major document here will enable broad international public circles to acquaint themselves with the KNUFNS program, which, the declaration says, provides for the restoration of democratic rights and liberties in Kampuchea, and the establishment of a people's democratic state following the road of socialism, and pursuing a policy of peace, friendship and nonalignment in relations with all states irrespective of their political and social system.

Salvation Front's Program

LD071738Y Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 7, TASS--As was reported by the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY (SPK), the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) adopted on January 16, 1979, a political minimum programme which is already being carried out in the liberated zone. The report says that KNUFNS considers it one of its main tasks to put an end to discrimination against the population practised by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. All Kampuchean citizens living in the liberated zone are equal and have equal rights and duties in the political, economic and social fields irrespective of where they worked or served under the old regimes. People are allowed to return to their families in their native villages, the programme says, or to choose new places of residence according to their wishes.

The programme provides for the abolition of all organs of coercion and administrative bodies created by the reactionary regime. Instead people's self-government committees are to be established to discharge administrative functions, to explain and carry out the KNUFNS' programme, and to maintain order and security.

It is also the duty of the people's committees to take care of public health and raise the political and cultural level of the population. Self-defence and militia units are to be established under the people's self-government committees.

In the economic field, the KNUFNS' programme provides for a just distribution of funds and for supplying all citizens with food, clothing and for housing them. To ensure a required standard of living, agricultural production teams are being set up in the liberated region to organize the tending of crops and collection of harvest on the land now under cultivation. The harvest is distributed according to the work done. Those unable to work and orphans are given the necessary assistance. The structure of the now operating enterprises is to be preserved and their personnels are holding meetings to appoint committees to their respective enterprises. Under the programme, primary schools for children aged seven to ten are being restored and measures taken to eliminate gradually illiteracy.

Every citizen, the document says, has the right of free movement in the liberated zone. Those who served in the administration of the old regime or in the enemy army and then quit service and crossed over to the liberation zone and returned to their families will enjoy all civil rights, the programme says. Their cases will be considered by appropriate people's self-government committees which will find out how sincere was the wish of these persons to rejoin their people.

The programme points to the need for protecting cultural monuments, respecting religion, historical traditions, and the customs of all nationalities, especially those of national minorities.

Liberation of Phnom Penh

LD071613Y Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 7, TASS--As is reported by the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY (SPK), the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea, jointly with the population which has risen in rebellion, liberated today the capital of Kampuchea, the city of Phnom Penh.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1700 GMT on 7 January adds: "A red banner with a golden picture of the five towers of the historical temple Angkor Wat--the banner of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation--was hoisted today over the capital of Kampuchea, Phnom Penh. As was reported by the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY (SPK) the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea, smashed the group of enemy troops at the approaches to this city and liberated Phnom Penh. The reactionary dictatorial regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime has fallen, the report says."

[Moscow TASS in English at 1727 GMT on 7 January also reports: "Also liberated today, the report says, were the port city of Kompong Som as well as the provinces of Kampot, Takeo, Prey Veng, Kampong Tam, and Kandal. In response to the appeal of the KNUFNS' Central Committee to the Kampuchean people, the revolutionary forces of KNUFNS, in cooperation with the population and patriotically minded soldiers and officers of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army, who rose up against the reactionary militarist regime, undertook offensive operations and liberated vast areas in the provinces of Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kahong, Dompont Speu, Kampong Chhnang as well as city of Kirir."]

Kornilov Comments on Liberation

LD071916Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1825 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 7 January--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The teleprinter has just carried a report that the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea, together with the people who have risen in rebellion, have liberated the country's capital Phnom Penh. This news will certainly be greeted with deep satisfaction and joy by millions of people in different parts of the world.

It is well known that the reactionary dictatorial clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, which was a tool of the expansionist policy of the ruling circles of Beijing [Peking], have been carrying out a barbaric policy of genocide in relation to the Kampuchean people for 3 years and has confronted the nation with the threat of destruction and provoked conflicts with neighboring countries, undermining peace and stability in Asia. For the sake of saving their country and their lives various strata of the population of Kampuchea, including soldiers and workers in the state apparatus of the Phnom Penh regime, rose in rebellion. In the struggle that unfolded the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] was formed.

Just as streams, flowing into one at floodtime make a mighty river, the patriots and true revolutionaries of Kampuchea, uniting under the banner of the KNUFNS, have formed a powerful force which the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is unable to resist. The KNUFNS program, set forth in its declaration, provides for the restoration of democratic rights and freedoms in Kampuchea and the creation of a popular democratic state traversing the path of socialism, peace, friendship and nonalinement in its relations with all states whatever their political and social structure.

To what bloody methods did the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique not resort in an attempt to maintain its domination over the people of Kampuchea: They included cruel mass reprisals against the country's peaceful population, slanderous concoctions against neighboring SRV and attempts to mislead world public opinion, which harshly condemned the crimes against the Kampuchean people committed by the clique. But--and the development of events in Kampuchea confirms this yet again--neither bayonets nor lies can maintain in power a regime which has set itself against the whole people.

The message of the KNUFNS Central Committee calling on the people to render all-round support to the revolutionary armed forces in their struggle for the country's complete liberation from the destructive hands of the regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and its hegemonistic patrons has met with a warm response from the Kampuchean population.

The KNUFNS Central Committee has adopted a program which has already started to be implemented in the liberated zone. The program envisages the abolition of the apparatus of coercion and the administrative bodies set up by the reactionary regime. In their place people's committees are being set up to which are entrusted the tasks of administration, elucidation and practical fulfillment of the KNUFNS program and support for order and security.

So, the banner of the KNUFNS--the only true representative of the Kampuchean people--has been raised above Phnom Penh. All progressive mankind welcomes the nation which has risen to the struggle for national salvation. The birth of an independent and free Kampuchea will be an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The just cause of the people of Kampuchea is triumphant!

'Defeat for PRC'

LD072236Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] Today the banner of the KNUFNS [Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation] was unfurled above Phnom Penh. According to the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY, the revolutionary armed forces, together with the population in revolt, defeated a group of enemy troops on the outskirts of the city and liberated Phnom Penh. The reactionary dictatorial regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has fallen.

Even this morning, when the revolutionary forces had come very close to the capital, Pol Pot, speaking on the radio, gave the assurance that the city would not be surrendered at any price--but it took less than 10 hours to disprove this brazen assertion. This reflects with renewed force the indisputable fact that the whole people have come out against the reactionary regime and that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is a rotten apple.

The revolutionary forces of Kampuchea have only been conducting active battle actions for 13 days. In that time they have completely liberated 6 of the 19 provinces, and are advancing successfully in the others. The revolutionary soldiers are being met rapturously by the population everywhere--people turned by the antipopular regime into subjects--deprived of rights--of monstrous experiments suggested by the Beijing [Peking] advisers.

The defeat of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is also a defeat for their Chinese patrons. Now, in order to save face, the Beijing leaders are trying to represent the events in Kampuchea in a false light.

In Beijing, slanders about Vietnamese aggression are being produced, while China itself is concentrating large contingents of troops on the northern border of Socialist Vietnam. To give more weight to its slanderous inventions, China is fussing around with the idea of convening a conference of the UN Security Council to discuss Vietnam's mythical aggression.

It has become known that Sihanouk taken out of mothballs, arrived in Beijing yesterday and that he is to represent the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in the Security Council. And what is significant is that the announcement about Sihanouk being sent to New York came from Beijing first, and was only later confirmed by spokesmen for the antipopular clique in Kampuchea. It is said that Sihanouk will hold a press conference in Beijing tomorrow; evidently, the Chinese organizers of the shameful spectacle have not been able to write the script that Sihanouk is to deliver.

There is another detail which attracts attention: The U.S. Government supports the Chinese call to convene the Security Council, although, as a highly placed State Department spokesman said, Washington cannot stand the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. It is clear that the plot with Beijing is gaining the upper hand not only over the emotions, but also over common sense.

But, as they say in the East: The dogs bark, but the caravan moves on.

Moscow: PRC 'Lies'

LD080624Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY reported, Kampuchea's revolutionary armed forces together with the people in revolt have liberated the country's capital, Phnom Penh. Also liberated are the port of Kompong Som and a number of provinces in the country. The revolutionary armed forces of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS), together with the population and patriotically minded soldiers and officers in the army of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, who rebelled against the reactionary militaristic regime, are carrying out successful advance operations in some of Kampuchea's other provinces.

In the liberated zones of the country, the political program of the United Front, which provides for the removal of the repressive apparatus and administrative organs created under the reactionary regime, has been published. According to reports by AFP, not long after the advance into Phnom Penh, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, as well as other leaders from the antipopular regime, fled from there in a Chinese plane. It is thought that they were taken either to China or to the mountainous area of Kampuchea, southwest of the capital, where they might try to rally what is left of their retreating troops.

As reported from Peking, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], first vice premier of the PRC State Council, has hypocritically accused Vietnam of aggression against Kampuchea and spoken of a supposed threat to security and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. It is not surprising that the position of the pro-Peking regime in Kampuchea is provoking helpless anger among Peking's leaders. But it will be difficult for them to fool world public with the lie about the so-called Vietnamese aggression. For while it is propagating this lie, China itself is concentrating large contingents of troops on the border with Socialist Vietnam.

'Practically Entire Country' Liberated

LD081240Y Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In Kampuchea the armed forces of the United National Salvation Front have liberated practically the entire country. Yesterday they captured the capital, Phnom Penh. The front radio station announced today that the clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary was eliminated and the front is now in full control of the situation in the country. Everywhere the population gives support to the revolutionary armed forces. The broadcast said that more than 1 million people have perished as a result of terror by the dictatorship. The United National Salvation Front has meanwhile published a program of the country's rebirth. It proclaimed the quality of all citizens and abolished all repressive bodies. People's self-government committees are being set up. They are taking measures to provide the population with everything its needs. The front's leaders have stated that Kampuchea will follow the road of peace and socialism.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY LODGES PROTEST WITH PRC EMBASSY

LD061536Y Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 6, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has lodged a strong protest with the PRC Embassy in Hanoi against continued impudent violations of Vietnam's territorial integrity by the Chinese Armed Forces, the killing and kidnapping of people's defence corps members, frontier guards and civilians. The ruling circles of China, says the statement of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV, concentrate on the frontier troops and great amounts of military equipment, including heavy artillery, tanks and personnel carriers, and build up tension in border districts.

The Vietnamese people express indignation at the criminal actions of the Chinese authorities. The SRV resolutely demands that the Chinese side immediately return the kidnapped Vietnamese citizens, compensate the damage caused to the families of those killed and stop provocations which endanger Vietnam's security.

PRC CLAIMS ON VIETNAM TERRITORY CONNECTED WITH 'BLOCKADE'

LD062336Y Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] In the past few days Beijing [Peking] has made expansionist claims towards Vietnam. The Beijing leaders have declared that the Spratly and Paracel islands in the South China Sea are part of Chinese territory. That announcement fully ignores the fact that historically both archipelagoes belong to Vietnam. Our Hanoi correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy, reports in this connection:

In 1974 Chinese troops occupied the Paracels and drove away the units of the Saigon regime, not without the knowledge of the U.S. ruling circles. The occupation continues to this day, but now Beijing also puts claims on the Spratly Islands, traditionally Vietnamese territory, where the system of government (?is like) everywhere else of the country.

So why has Beijing picked up the issue of islands at this very moment? The answer lies in the general attitude of Beijing to Vietnam. It's a course of whipping up tension. Provocations are regularly staged on the border on orders from Beijing. In the south-west the Vietnamese Army resolutely rebuffed the other day the Phnom Penh troops that invaded Vietnam territory. It's an open secret that Beijing stands behind the Phnom Penh regime.

The regime's oppressions against its own people aroused nationwide protest in Kampuchea which led to the formation of the United Front of National Salvation. With the support of the population, armed units of the front have liberated the major part of six eastern and northeastern provinces of the country. This, apparently, infuriated Beijing. So it is trying to complicate the situation and increase pressure on Vietnam. The claims on the Vietnamese archipelagoes are evidently connected with Beijing's plan to use the islands for a blockade of Vietnam from the sea in the future. It became ever more serious, now that the Chinese authorities have suspended Vietnam's railway communications with other countries.

SOVIET CORRESPONDENT ASSESSES SRV MINISTER'S ASIAN VISIT

LD052359Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Leonid Krichevskiy commentary]

[Excerpts] The visit of Nguyen Duy Trinh, SRV foreign minister and deputy premier, to India, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan has once again demonstrated the peace-loving foreign political course of the SRV--a course designed to strengthen and develop cooperation and friendly relations with all the countries of the Asian Continent on the basis of principles on noninterference and mutual respect.

It is well known that at the present time the SRV has encountered great difficulties. These have been caused by the policies of the Chinese authorities. One of the manifestations of this great power's course is its efforts to undermine the SRV's relations with the countries of Asia, to sow seeds of discord in these relations and to erect obstacles on the path of the development of economic forms of cooperation. The visit of the Vietnamese foreign minister has once more shown that the efforts of the Chinese authorities are not finding support among the peoples of Asia.

Asian statesmen and politicians and the general public in the Asian states are correctly interpreting these subversive activities on the part of the Chinese, which they properly view as detrimental to the national interests of their peoples. As the newspaper NHAN DAN stresses in an article devoted to the results of the visit, the designs of international reactionary forces, who are striving to implement a policy of great power hegemonism and expansionism, are not meeting with success.

The SRV is strengthening its comprehensive and fraternal links with the socialist countries. It is also developing relations of cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and it is ready to cooperate with any state, regardless of its political structure, on the basis of complete mutual respect.

U.S. TO CONTINUE, INCREASE MILITARY PRESENCE IN KOREA

LD051732Y Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 5, TASS-- A U.S. State Department spokesman announced that the United States intends to reconsider its decision on gradual withdrawal of American land forces from South Korea. It follows from this statement that the much-advertised "troop withdrawal" by the USA has proved to be nothing more than a propaganda step. As is known, the present administration promised to pull out American troops from South Korea in the course of five years beginning with 1978, and to leave there only airforce and naval contingents. But shortly after these promises were made it became clear that Washington had no intention of cutting its military potential in South Korea. On the contrary, as a "compensation" for future withdrawal of American land forces, the United States began increasing its airforce and naval strength in the Korean peninsula and prepared a plan for complete modernization and reequipment of all armed forces of the Pak Chong-hui dictatorial regime, a plan worth almost 2 billion dollars.

The USA allocated 275 million-dollar credits for the Seoul regime as part of foreign military aid appropriations for the 1979 fiscal year. Moreover, the Congress approved the U.S. Government's proposal for turning over to South Korea military equipment and supplies worth 800 million dollars. Up-to-date models of American tanks, helicopters, artillery guns and other arms began to be adopted for service in the Seoul army. The first contingent of American land forces--about 6,000 out of 32,000 men--were to leave South Korea last year. But the White House put off the first stage of troop withdrawal till 1979. Now, to judge by the State Department statement, the White House intends to withdraw this promise.

The United States' intention to continue and increase its military presence in the Korean Peninsula will only further aggravate tension in the region.

USSR-DPRK PROTOCOL TO INCREASE USE OF NAJIN PORT SIGNED

SK061445Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 5 Jan 79 SK

[Text] On New Year's Eve, 1979, a protocol on increasing the transportation of export and import goods through Najin Port was signed in Moscow between the USSR Office of Administration of Maritime Transportation and the DPRK Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation.

In this connection, our commentator writes: In recent years, Najin Port has played a more important role in the development of trade between our coungries. We would like to once again recall that this port was expanded with Soviet support.

Najin Port has been changed into a large port equipped with modern facilities such as [word indistinct] crane, loading and unloading facilities and [word indistinct] in a short period of time. Large warehouses have been built and an exclusive railway access to the port has been built there. All of these have served to quadruple cargo passage capacity, and the amount of cargo passage for 1978 reached approximately 900,000 tons. Through this port, Soviet vessels transport various kinds of cargo such as machine tools, facilities, cement, cotton, crude oil and other items needed to develop the people's economy of the DPRK.

Najin Port contributes to [word indistinct] and expanding work of the Kim Chaek iron works which was built with Soviet aid. Through this port, large quantities of Soviet facilities have been transported to the Kim Chaek iron works, a flagship of the medal industry of People's Korea.

Cargo sent from the DPRK to the USSR also goes through Najin Port. This cargo includes various types of iron pipe, ferrous metal, (?rolled steel) and machine products. The cargo is transported by vessels from the Far East maritime transportation company, one of the largest Soviet maritime transportation companies. The amount of cargo increases daily.

For example, 350 Soviet vessels in 1977 and 450 Soviet vessels in 1978 transported cargo through Najin Port. These vessels include various types, such as timber transportation vessels, cement transportation vessels and oil tankers.

The route between the Soviet Far East and People's Korea is one of the major sea routes used by the Soviet Far East maritime transportation company.

The Soviet-Korea protocol, which foresees a remarkable increase in cargo transportation between the two countries through Najin Port, is another proof of the growing economic cooperation between the USSR and Korea.

DPRK DELEGATION STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW ON WAY HOME

SK061431Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 5 Jan 79 SK

[Text] A Korean Government and party delegation led by KWP Central Committee and Political Committee member and DPRK Vice President Comrade Pak Song-chol has left Moscow for Pyongyang. The Korean comrades stopped over in Moscow on the way back to their country [words indistinct]. Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Yasnov saw the delegation off (?at the airport).

GROWING JAPANESE MILITARY APPETITE CAUSES 'GRAVE CONCERN'

LD072322Y Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 7, TASS--Japanese military are putting forward ever new plans for the buildup of the combat might of the country's armed forces. The airforce command declared its decision to deploy in the near future five squadrons of F-15 fighter bombers, two of which are to be stationed in Titoshe Airforce Base in Hokkaido Island. It was only a year ago that the National Defence Agency planned to form five squadrons with 20 aircraft each of the one-hundred F-15 planes purchased in the United States. But now they already "deemed it necessary" to increase the number of planes in each squadron to reach 25. With this aim in view, another 25 F-15 aircraft are to be purchased overseas.

Local observers point out with alarm that the appetites of Japanese generals grow from day to day. The trend towards it was most vividly manifest in the past year of 1978, when the government of Liberal Democrats openly started drafting emergency legislation in contingency of war. Encouraged by support from the ruling circles, the military immediately increased demands for greater appropriations on military needs within the framework of the budget for the fiscal year of 1979 (starting on April 1), which is being drawn up at present.

Immediately after the new year celebrations, chief of the National Defence Agency Yamashita demanded that the military department be appropriated from the new budget 2,134 billion yen, which is almost 10 per cent up on the military spending envisaged by the present state budget. There is no doubt that this enormous sum will be channelled to strengthening the military machinery in accordance with the reactionary line of the ruling circles towards reviving Japanese militarism.

The so-called Self-Defence Forces, created contrary to the peace provisions of the present Japanese Constitution and will of the people, have more than 260 thousand men and officials already now. They are equipped with the latest types of weapons and materiel not only of defensive, but also of offensive character. The farreaching plans of the Japanese generals provide for the creation in near future of powerful underwater and surface-fleets, new armour, airforce and rocket units.

The militaristic preparations in Japan are a source of grave concern for the country's democratic public, justly seeing in them a source of tension for the areas of the Far East and Asia.

MPR'S TSEDENBAL LAUDS SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, HITS PRC

LD041135Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 December, TASS--A Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee plenum has been held here. It discussed the report delivered by J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers, on the tasks in improving the utilization of modern equipment in the national economy and the draft MPR national economic plan and state budget for 1979.

Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, delivered a speech at the plenum.

The countries of the great socialist community are continuing to march confidently in the vanguard of world social, scientific and technical progress, he stressed. For the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, 1978 was a year of selfless, constructive labor for the successful building of socialism and communism as well as purposeful and persistent struggle for peace, international detente and the consolidation of universal security.

As a key factor for peace and detente, Yu. Tsedenbal continued, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries consistently and persistently steer a course toward insuring the peoples' security, resolving the most urgent, fundamental problems of the present day, halting the arms race, and taking practical steps in disarmament.

The socialist community countries' unshakable loyalty to the policy of detente and their determination to do everything for the sake of peace were demonstrated yet again at the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The MPR, linked to the great family of socialist countries by indissoluble ties of friendship and cooperation and by the commonality of their aims and the unity of their ideology, warmly welcomed the Warsaw Pact states' declaration. It expressed full support and approval for its Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present-day international situation and its new constructive proposals and initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and security in the world. We assess these proposals, the speaker stated, as a broad program of international actions and struggle to intensify the process of detente, halt the arms race and achieve disarmament.

The present Chinese leaders, pursuing expansionist, hegemonistic aims, Yu. Tsedenbal continued, are acting together with imperialist reaction. From being the reserve and accomplice of imperialism, Maoism is now actually becoming its direct ally. By entering into an alliance with Peking, the imperialists are trying to play the "Chinese card" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and are helping to build up China's military potential. But direct assistance to Peking's militarism is not giving the West any permanent advantages. Those Western states now providing China with modern military equipment and technology will merely help create a very dangerous hotbed for unleasing a world war.

Touching on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States, Yu. Tsedenbal said that the maintenance and development of normal relations is regarded as normal practice in international communication. But any particular event in interstate relations cannot be examined in isolation from the realities of the international situation and the policy and actions of the states involved. Therefore the establishment of Chinese-U.S. relations, considering the aggressive nature of imperialism and Peking's great-power hegemonist aspirations, arouses perfectly justified concern and anxiety among the world's peace-loving, progressive forces and peoples.

The Chinese leadership has embarked on the path of direct aggression against a neighboring state--heroic Vietnam, which is the beacon of socialism in Southeast Asia. Like the other fraternal countries, the MPR stands firmly on the side of the just cause of the heroic Vietnamese people, who are worthily defending their country's national sovereignty and territorial integrity against Peking's great-power expansionist attacks and pressure and against its constant armed provocations on the border with Vietnam.

In conclusion, Yu. Tsedenbal stated that the MPR will unswervingly pursue a principled policy aimed at strengthening the indestructible friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and rendering support to the cause of national and social liberation. It will struggle resolutely for peace and international security and against the intrigues of great-power chauvinism and imperialism.

PRAVDA REPORT SUMMARIZES REPUBLIC CP PLENUM DISCUSSIONS

LD051551Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 78 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "From Party Committee Plenums: Improving Workstyle"]

[Text] Our motherland is completing the third year of the 5-year plan in an atmosphere of labor enthusiasm. Communists and all Soviet people greeted with tremendous enthusiasm the decisions of the party Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet Session. These give a clear, concrete impression of the scale of the successes achieved, the next tasks and ways of working further to implement the socio-economic program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The working people of all the fraternal republics are making a great contribution to the country's successes and to fulfilling the impressive tasks of the 5-year plan. To increase this contribution with shockwork--this desire permeates their hearts and deeds today. This is convincingly indicated by the Central Committee plenums held in recent days by the Communist Parties of Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan and Estonia, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the republic party organizations' tasks arising from its decisions and the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Reports were delivered at the plenums by republic Communist Party Central Committee First Secretaries P.P. Grishkyavichus, I.I. Bodyul, A.E. Voss, T.U. Usubaliyev, D. Rasulov, K.S. Demirchyan, M.G. Gapurov, and K.G. Vayno.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum was a very important event in the life of party and state. Noting this unanimously, the plenum participants spoke of the great political and practical significance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. The conclusions and instructions it contains have been received by communists as a model of a genuinely party approach to matters and a combat program of actions in intensifying organizational and mass political work aimed at the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for 1979 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The keynote speakers and those who spoke in the debates noted that in the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan each republic, like the country as a whole, has advanced considerably in all directions of economic and social development. The Lithuanian working people, for instance, in fulfilling the target for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan for increasing industrial output ahead of schedule, supplied the national economy with various extra articles worth more than R300 million and increased the production of goods bearing the state seal of quality by 150 percent.

The crop growers of Tadzhikistan reached the 1980 level for cotton production, gathering a record quantity for the republic this year--more than 907,000 tons. Average annual agricultural production in Armenia increased by 21.7 percent as against the 18.4 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan. Other republics have also considerably increased their economic potential.

The plenum participants focused attention above all on unresolved problems and the quest for reserves and ways of exploiting them.

It was noted that far from economic use is being made of existing production capacities everywhere. In the first 11 months of this year 60 enterprises in Latvia failed to cope with the set plans and in Armenia 180 collectives are behind in increasing labor productivity. Only 3.2 percent of the products of Turkmenian industry have the seal of quality.

Analyzing the causes of laggardness, the plenum participants spoke of shortcomings in planning, the activity of republic ministries and departments, and the work of labor collectives.

At many enterprises in Kirgizia, equipment operates in 1 or 1.5 shifts, and at the Osh textiles combine capacities for the production of unbleached cotton textiles are used at less than half their capacity. Certain enterprise leaders are still using extensive management methods, which considerably reduces labor productivity growth. Thus last October an excess of 1,900 people above the norm were maintained at 53 enterprises in Lithuania.

Concrete proposals were put forward at the plenums to improve the work of labor collectives, ministries and departments. To obtain one-third of the total increase in industrial production solely by means of reducing the time scale for assimilating planned capacities--that is the task, for instance, that Estonian communists have set. Plenum participants spoke of the need to develop the "working without laggards!" movement more actively.

At the final stage of the 5-year plan the role of construction organizations is increasing still more. Referring to this, speakers analyzed their activity attentively. The participants in the Armenian CP Central Committee plenum sharply criticized the leadership of the Industrial and Rural Construction Ministries, the Armenian Main Administration for Assembly and Special Construction Work, and the Armenian Council of Ministers State Committee for Construction Affairs and demanded an end to the squandering of resources and to the increasing volume of uncompleted construction projects.

Questions of further developing agriculture were comprehensively discussed. Much has to be done to insure a sharp increase in agricultural output. The participants in the Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum revealed the great advantages of specialization, concentration and agro-industrial integration in agricultural production. At the same time it was noted that undue haste is permitted in some places: Without assimilating the capacities of new interfarm enterprises, people in several parts of the republic have curtailed the work of conventional livestock units. This has had a negative effect on the production and sale to the state of livestock products.

Apart from examining prospects, great attention was devoted everywhere to the adoption of effective measures to insure good wintering of livestock and to prepare for spring.

Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the speakers analyzed work with cadres in detail.

The discussion dealt above all with increasing exactingness and personal responsibility for the task assigned. An important task is to improve committees' workstyle and intensify the monitoring and checking of the fulfillment of party and government decisions, as well as the committee's own decisions. The implementation of plans depends to a great extent on the activity of primary organizations, which are in the frontline and directly mobilize people to fulfill plans and pledges.

Speaking of ways of further improving ideological activity, the participants in the Estonian CP Central Committee plenum devoted serious attention to taking into account the particular features of various categories of working people. The need to decisively overcome quotation-mongering and formalism was indicated. Leaders at all levels must learn to mix constantly with the masses, give lectures and take part in talks.

It was noted at the Armenian CP Central Committee plenum and in a number of other republics that the local press, radio and television must increase the effectiveness of their articles and programs and elaborate in greater depth the pressing problems of economic and social life. The mass propaganda and agitation media are called upon to speak out more boldly against conceit, self-satisfaction, localistic tendencies and manifestations of national narrowmindedness, and to show through concrete examples the tremendous force of Soviet patriotism, the friendship of the USSR's peoples and proletarian internationalism.

Unanimously approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, the union republic Communist Party Central Committee plenums adopted them for guidance and strict fulfillment.

FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE LARGE IN TURKMENIAN DEVELOPMENT

LD051654Y Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Ashkhabad, January 5, TASS--Due to the Leninist national policy and fraternal assistance of the Soviet peoples, Turkmenia, once a backward rimland inhabited by nomads, now holds an important place in the economic complex of the USSR, a TASS correspondent was told by Balla Yazkuliyev. He was elected president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of this Central Asian republic at a recent session of Turkmenia's Supreme Soviet. Earlier Balla Yazkuliyev was chairman of Turkmenia's Council of Ministers. The beginning of the new year was marked by two events of great importance for Turkmenia's economy, Balla Yazkuliyev said. The Kara Kum Canal which plays a very important role in the development of Turkmenia's agriculture and industry stretches beyond the 1,000 kilometre mark. Water of the Amu Darya is now being brought to virgin lands in a new oasis, the tenth one in the canal zone. A major chemical complex went into operation. This made it possible to sharply increase the output of mineral fertilizers supplied to all Soviet Central Asian republics.

Turkmenia's fuel and power generation industry and chemical industry will continue developing at a high pace in 1979. The construction of the Kara Kum Canal and gas fields will continue. Turkmenia created new industries with assistance of fraternal republics, Yazkuliyev said. Oil and gas extraction was developed in Turkmenia with active participation of Azerbaijan specialists. Turkmenian engineers and workers participated later in the development of oil deposits in Siberia. The Kara Kum Canal is being built in the desert by representatives of 36 nationalities of the USSR. Machinery and building materials are being brought into the area from over 250 cities. Chemists of the Russian federation help Turkmenia build large chemical complexes.

"Unity of fraternal Soviet peoples is unbreakable," Balla Yazkuliyev said. "It is an earnest of further economic and cultural flourishing of all the nations of the USSR. The USSR Constitution ensures that common interests are combined with the interests of each repbulic. This is said now in Turkmenia when the best people are being nominated candidates to the USSR Supreme Soviet.